# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

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"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

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# SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, APRIL 27, 1850.

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deducted, making the subscription but \$1. To any person wishing to examine the character of the paper, it will be furnished six months, for fifty cents in advance; to all others, seventy-five cents will be charged.

No deviation from these terms. We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of antislavery truth, with the hope that they will eithor subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

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## Selections.

Curious Debate in the Senate.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19. Isn't the following discussion in the Senate, on the Census Bill, rich? Is n't it both omusing and instructive? What d'ye think? Would the black mothers South remember that they would be utterly unable to tell?

Mr. CLEMENS-There is not a man in the South owning a hundred negroes who knows scarcely any more of the names of the slave end the census-taker to the negro quarters himself, to ascertain the information.

Mr. UNDERWOOD-If the slave owner can-

Mr. CLEMENS--He knows how many children there are, and can tell about the time they were born. Say that he has a negro woman of the name of Eliza with four children-he can state about the time each was born. As to their names, he would not know anything about that until the children had reached the age of 12 or 14.

the slaves are nothing like as numerous as they are in the South, but what the owner can tell you the name of every person on the plantation, and that without hesitation. We

Mr. King-I see by the schedule that the tion as to the places of birth of slaves. Now there is no Southern gentlemen here who does not know that it is wholly impracticable to obtain information of this description that will be at all satisfactory or reliable.-The proposition which I now make is to the words "places of birth." It is well known that, owing to the natural course of things, a great number of slaves are taken from one State o another, and the purchasers of such slaves know nothing about their places of birth, and consequently it is utterly out of their power to give such information, and if it could be given it would be perfectly valueless. They are known to have been born within the slave States, but in which of them is not known .-There may be a few who can tell, but the large majority of them cannot by any possibility say where they were born, or give such informa-

tion as will lead to any beneficial result. The question being put on the motion to strike out the words "places of birth," it was

Mr. King-In schedule Two are the following words: "If a female, the number of children she has had, known to be alive, known to be dead." Now, Sir, it is impossible to ascertain the number of children upon a plantation that any woman has had. The woman herself, in nine out of ten cases, when she has had ten or fifteen children, does not know how many she has actually had. [A laugh.] No, Sir, she can not tell. The owner certainly does not know; the manager of the estate does not know, because the managers are frequently changed. One or two children may be born while an individual is manager of an estate, and others may be born after his place is supplied by another. There is no mode by which you can ascertain except through the medium of the woman, and she

Mr. Davis-lt is very desirable, inasmuch as population is the basis for representation to rest upon, that the enumeration should include this particular kind of information.-There must be an enumeration as nearly accurate as can be made.

Mr. UNDERWOOD-In these tables we require not only the age and sex, but the color of the person, and we find in another column the degree of removal from pure blood is required to be stated; and this inquiry, in reference to the number of children which each woman may have had, I can inform my honorable friend, was inserted, as far as I know, at the instance of a Southern gentleman, with a view to ascertain certain facts which I do not think necessary to go in here. Now, the question is, are you willing to take all this information, with a view to ascertain the laws of longevity between the two racesthe degrees of blood, and other physical laws of the races? And the tables have been constructed in reference to age, to degrees of the blood, to the number of children, and other tables developing the subject of com-

Parative longevity.

Mr. Borland I think that all the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky go to show the propriety of the proposition that was sug-

gested some time ago, to strike out every-thing but the mere enumeration of the inhab-

Mr. SEWARD-I hope the motion to strike out will not prevail. It appears to me that the information sought to be obtained by this as a question of political science, to know the actual condition of every class of population in this country; and certainly it concerns the public, as well as the Government, to know the actual relative condition of the different classes of population. The Committee desire to procure information in regard to the comparative longevity of the white and black races in their various conditions. They desire to ascertain the number of children that each woman has borne, the number that are living, and the number that are dead, with reference to the question of compara-

But there is another point. There is no woman, with great deference to the Senator from Alabama, who can have forgotten the number of children that she has borne. If t be true, as it is said, that there are women who do not know whether their children be living or dead, and even how many they have borne, I should like to ascertain the number of such that there are of all races. And I desire this information because we have all cherished a hope that the condition of African servitude in this country was in a stage of transition from a state of barbarism to a state of improvement hereafter. I wish to know how rapid that progress is. I believe it cannot be possible that there are any women, even in Africa, who have forgotten the number of children they have borne. If there be any how many children they had borne, or is in America who have forgotten that fact, so their intellect and education so imperfect important and interesting to themselves, I wish to know it, for the purpose of ascertaining the operation of our social system, and the success of that system as leading to the improvement of the African race. I wish to children than I do. He would be obliged to know also what is the extent of the education or of instruction that prevails, so as to ascertain whether they are advancing towards that better condition which constitutes not give the name of the children, how is he the only excuse, as 1 understand, that we have for holding them in servitude.

Mr. King-I am not at all surprised to hear the Senator from New York attempt to throw an imputation upon the South to answer his own purposes. Sir, what I stated was, that in many instances you could not even get from the mother any correct knowledge of the number of children she had. Go into the white settlements in many portions Mr. Underwood-I cannot speak for the of the country, and you will find women in large negro owners in the South, but I can the same situation. Does the Senator mean of that description of people and the negroes | to say that all the women of his own State in my own State. And I venture to say, that are so highly intellectual, so bright in their there is no plantation in my quarter, although perceptions, so acute in their understanding, that they could give similar information if it were required of them?

Sir, I have listened to the Senator's remarks. He comes forward here on all occagenerally keep a record of their names and sions, when the slightest opportunity is afforded to him, to endeavor to produce a feeling of prejudice against that section of coun Census Board is required to obtain informa- try in which I live, in order to minister to that miserable fanatical spirit. The VICE PRESIDENT-The honorable Sen-

ator is out of order. Mr. King-Well, Sir, let the Senator not attempt, by a sneering manner and insidious language, to produce an effect which he dare amend schedule number two, by striking out | not do directly. I would like to be informed whether all within the State of New York are so intelligent, so well informed, and have lived in such a way as to justify the belief that upon application to them to know the number of their children, the information could be obtained? Go into New York city. or into any portion of the State, and you will

find persons of that description. Mr. SEWARD-In reply to the question which the honorable Senator asks me in regard to the women of New York, I have to say that they are able to read the question, and that they will read it, and he will not find one, white or black, in the State of New York, that has forgotten the number of her children. That is my judgment. For the rest, I repeat that I think the information is important for social, political and benevolent purposes, and I am sincere in desiring that it may be obtained.

Mr. Rusk-Sir, the information sought to be obtained is of no earthly use. When it is obtained, it amounts to nothing. It may be used for the purposes of agitation; it may be used in stump-oratory, to awaken prejudice in one section of the country against the other, but it is of no practical value. Indeed, you can obtain no correct information on the subject. It is of a piece with the proceeding yesterday, when a petition numerously signed was presented, asking Congress to enrol the slaves in the militia of the country. Now, is this not irritating? What is it supposed will be the consequence of enrolling them in the militia, and putting arms into their hands, and that, too, when prayer is put up by men in authority here that civil war, servile war shall come, rather than that Slavery shall be extended into any other Territory.

I will put one question to the gentleman, (Mr. Seward.) and, if he will answer it, I think he will refute himself: Would he be willing to insert in the Census Bill a proposition that, in New York, one of these inquisitorial census-takers should be authorized to go into the houses and ask every woman how many children she has had, and ask other questions which may very well be conjectured, but which my regard for decency, and other considerations, induce me to forbear mentioning? Would he, when he chooses to institute this inquisition, so far as regards the black population, go to a mother and ask questions which would be regarded as indelfectly indifferent to color. He has as high appreciation of a black woman as he has of a white; he cannot object, then, to put upon the same level white and black, so far as this pronounced over them?" We can't imag-

Mr. SEWARD-As the Senator puts a question to me, I will answer it. I have not the least objection in the world to have every woman in America asked how many chil-

dren she has borne. Mr. UNDERWOOD-This is not my scheme. clause is essential. It is interesting to us all, It was the plan of a Southern gentleman, who believed that a certain class of colored people had fewer children than a certain other class; and he believed that the average duration of the lives of the children of the darker class was longer than that of the children of the lighter colored class or the mixed. And it was for the purpose of ascertaining the physiological fact that he wanted the inquiry made.

form a commission of old women or physicians, and send them out to make investiga-

Mr. DAYTON-The Senator from Alabama says that, from his own observation, the black race is, in his judgment, longer lived and more prolific than the intermediate classes between the black and the white race; and that, as the blacks approximate to the whites, and reach to an almost imperceptible shade, longevity is much diminished, and the power of procreation equally so, if in a certain stage it is not entirely gone; that, in a word, the mulatto in a certain degree is a

I am informed, too, that the pure black has in the South an admitted greater value than the mulatto; that he consumes more, and can do more; that the power of endurance of plantation labor diminishes in proportion to the admixture of white blood; that the mulatto has, in a word, neither the better properties of the white man nor the negro.

These become important physiological facts, if they are facts. Prof. Agassiz, I believe, and others, have even held them and the whites as of an originally different race. I do not mean to indicate any concurrence in

Mr. BUTLER—If it is our purpose to pub-lish documents to accommodate the tastes and views of speculative philosophers, I do not see why we should not inquire who has most work of man's hand that struck me with such sense, a black man or a mulatto. I understand that the individual now at the head of the Republic of Liberia is a mulatto, and I midst of a wilderness, like the glorious believe there is no instance of the mulatto visions of our prophet poets, on the desolate coming in contact with the blacks in which he does not assume the superiority.

Mr. UNDERWOOD-As the table was reported by the Committee, it gave you the name of the female, her color, the number of her children, her age, and everything about her; but you have mutilated it so by your amendments that a change may now be ne-

Mr. YULEE-The name would not have given us the color, whether she was black, ash-color or mulatto.

Mr. Underwood-There was a column for The motion to strike out was then put and carried.

PETER AND HIS MASTER.-A gentleman from Kentucky, passing Main street on Saturday last, met to his great surprise, a negro man whom he recognised as a slave who ran away from him about ten years since. The master seized the "boy" by the collar and ordered him to return to Kentucky forthwith. But Pete was not so easily captured. He assumed a careless air, told his master he was heartily sick of freedom and would gladly return home, but he could not go without his clothes, and if his master would accompany him to his lodgings, he would gather his wares' and be with him instanter. The Kentuckian readily consented, and was conducted to an old frame tenement in an alley. Pete entered, leaving his master outside to await his return. For half an hour the Kentuckian patiently stood in the alley looking for Pete. But Pete did't come,-The master then entered the house, but no Pete was there. The bird had flown and the disappointed Kentuckian returned, grumbling, to his hotel, firmly convinced that Pete was a lying, nigger, any how and not to be trusted .- Cin. Gazette.

SEWARD FIRM .- Gen. Cass made an assault upon the doctrines of Mr. Seward .-He was horror struck at them. Poor old gentleman! He is very much like the unfortunate pro-slavery minister who was unat an anti-slavery meeting. He prayed, that God might do away with the evil, "but," said he, "oh, Father do it in a Constitutional way." But Seward cared not for his womanish fears, and budged not at his threats. Nobly he replied:

"I stand by every word that I uttered on that subject on the occasion referred, to as it is recorded. I have no explanations to make here nor elsewhere. My positions are not without explanations there. I have only to say that my conscience is in my own keeping, and that the consciences of others are in theirs-they will take care of their own, and, by God's help, I will take care of mine.'

THE BARNBURNERS (of New York) have surrendered every point in dispute with the Hunkers, and only ask leave to sit below the salt at the common table. Commencing the feud by introducing resolutions approbatory of the Wilmot Proviso at the party Conventions, and refusing to sustain the party tickets Snodgrass called to say it was time to go to when those resolutions were not adopted, the Capitol, where I had been yesterday to they are now silent as sheep on the subject hear Harris of Tenn. bedaubing the remicate if put to any white woman? I ask, is of Slavery Extension whenever a meeting nant of the Northern Democracy who had he willing to have the census-taker go round of the party is held, and ask nothing but a in his own State and ask every woman how share of the party pudding, no matter how many children she has had? And, Sir, a dirty. If the Hunkers will only forgive gentleman who regards all colors alike ought them their last freak, they will be careful gentleman who regards an color and the state of the state they go in henceforth for the regular proven-der. "Why should they not have absolution

Letters of Mrs. Swisshelm. No. I.

Visiting Washington—The Capitol—Mary-land—The Slave-Trade—Ross's Speech. Washington Correspondence of The Tribune

IRVING House, Wednesday, April 10.

DEAR MR. GREELEY: Away out in Western Pennsylvania, where I was born, the people used to talk a good deal about Con-gress and the Capitol. They had news from Congress-speeches made in Congress-and wonders to tell that were done there. One could hardly get the men folks to chop oven-wood if there was any late news from the Capitol, and when they sat down to smoke Mr. Rusk—If you would collect information upon matters of this kind, you should corner of their mouths, held them in their teeth, and through the little aperture uttered great words of glorions doing or terrible disasters at Washington. Sometimes things would get into a desperate fix, and by the words that curled up among the tobacco smoke, one could learn the clouds were about to grow nignardly and withhold their rain-that the sun was to stop shining for want of gas, and "my bony lady moon" to take permanent lodgings in a potato-pit, forced to suspend operations for want of funds; and all because somebody was going or was not going to Washington. Is it any wonder I should get to think this same Washington a wonderful place, and feel very curious to see it? As the common consent of mankind has assigned to Woman an extra quantity of curiosity in lieu of other inalienable rights, the right to gratify that curiosity should be included in the grant. I for one take it for granted that it is so; and hope you will not object, especially as this same inquisitiveness leads me to wonder how the crude ideas of a western woman would look in the columns of the far-famed New York Tribune, beside the finished productions of the master minds of the age. You will respect this laudable curiosity as woman's natural right, such opinion, but am willing to institute any I am sure, and so permit me to tell your readers of all and sundry the wonderful things in this wonderful place.

In the first place you know the Capitol is sublime. I never before saw anything the sublimity. Coming by the Baltimore Rail-road, it suddenly starts into view, in the wastes of our present bleak and barrren

Maryland! poor Maryland! how disconso-late she lies, with shackled limbs and cold and joyless bosom. It is very wonderful to see the old State lie inactive, with great tracts, as far as the eye can reach, at the very foot of the Capitol, stretching out in primi tive wilderness or exhausted barren wastes I wondered much, but when I saw an old man stand, with face as black as chon, and hair as white as snow, with the cringing aspect of a vassal, and the coarse and tattered arments of a slave. I knew that Maryland like a second Rachel, was weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted; not that they "are not," but that they are worse than if they had never been. The poor, old, desolate mother! One would think that at this moment she held up her hands, like Jacob of old, to plead, "Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and will ye take Benjamin also?" For long years she has lain in an apathy of grief, as the thousands of her children have cast themselves upon her bosom to utter their agony of prayer to the God of the oppressed, who seemeth not to hear .-Many thousands of them have dragged their manacled limbs away, away to return no more; and as the mother lay, the springs of her bosom have been dried up by sorrow's fires, and her children are torn from her, and sent to seek the sustenance she can no longer give. Premature old age has come upon her, and yet it is not enough. Those who should comfort her who should give her beauty for ashes and the oil of joy for mourning," are seeking for another Egypt where her Josephs may be sold into bondage-a cattle-market for her sons and daughters, where their bodies and souls, like those of the craven Egyptians, may be exchanged for corn.

These thoughts naturally auggest themselves after passsing through the garden-like plantations of eastern Pennsylvania and then coming suddenly to an extended waste, reminding one who has seen both, of the hackleberry districts of Butler County. As the locomotive sped along and set the trees expectedly called upon to close with prayer to dancing, waltzing, whirling to the music of its railroad gallopade, I sat watching for the overflowing barns, the flocks and herds, the troups of poultry, green fields, extensive gardens, hot and greenhouses, that I supposed must extend far and wide for many miles in every direction from so famous a city as our great Washington, that Pandora box from which proceeds all things good and evil, and cannot well describe my surprise when, as we passed a tract of soil apparently too poor to bring mullin and pennyroyal, and partially enclosed with a rickety old post and rail fence, made with spiderleg posts and three thin rails, here and there propped with rotten sticks, or interwoven with brush and briars, suddenly as thought the great marble edifice loomed up in the horizon-the Capitol of this great Repub-

lic in the midst of a desert! Here, Mr. Greeley, let me take breath, and recover from the mortification I have just now suffered! When I got thus far Dr. "stood against the s-t-o-r-m-stood firm while the thunders roared, and one after another had fallen a victim" to their great love for the glorious Constitution and its immortal compromises. Poor fellows! how I pitied them and felt benevolently inclined to offer the loan of an umbrella, much as any one dislikes to lend that article. But it was pitiit thundering! He appeared to think they of Free States.-Wash. Cor. Tribune.

were in as sad a situation as the "meandering" lover, I once heard a Western orater talk of, who "had nauthing but c-o-l-d airth fur a downy pillow, and the broad canopy of the blue skies fur a cuverin." Indeed it might have drawn tears from all eyes to to hear the Hon. gentleman groan forth the single hard 'storm' in that deep gutteral agony a revival preacher is apt to use in the latter part of an exhortation. The poor gentleman did appear to be in a sad way about the political executions of his dear friends and allies. Moreover he says you wicked Northern Whigs are every man of you in favor of the horrible Wilmot Proviso!— Some Democrats too were recreant to their sacred trust of defending the "glorious privilege," not of being independent, but of whipping women and selling babies. It is a very great shame for you all to tax your Southern brethren with such unbrotherly kindness; and if you do not speedily do works meet for repentance, something ter-

rible is going to happen! Just mind if it But I have run away from my subject !-What I was going to tell you was about the speech to-day of Ross, from our State. Oh ow my cheek is burning! I tremble with indignation to think my native State-my own noble old Pennsylvania has given birth to such a caricature of manhood-such a poor, miserable apology for the likeness of cannot bring myself to repeat his words of yet.—N. Y. Tribune. the Eternal. I cannot tell you about it. I sickening servility. Your regular correspondent will do that soon enough, and too soon. Then, when he had earned his reward-a pat on the back and a stroke on the head-to see the entire Southern delegation come up with their congratulations-their well done, good and faithful servant! How long, Oh Lord, how long shall they, under the Statue of the goddess of Liberty-American Liberty—exchange triumphant greetings on these mutual efforts to extend and perpetuate the 'vilest system of Slavery that ever saw the sun! The mail is about leaving. If I am not too fanatical to

be admitted into your columns, I shall soon Yours, respectfully. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

To Slaveholders and their Allies. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

> Quench every free discussion light-Clap on the legislative snuffers, And caulk with 'resolutions' tight The ghastly rents the Union suffers! Let Church and State brand Abolition As heresy and rank sedition !

Choke down, at once, each breathing thing That whispers of the Rights of Man; Gag the free girl who dares to sing Of Freedom o'er her dairy pan; Dog the old farmer's steps about, And hunt his cherished treason out!

Do more: Fill up your loathsome jails With faithful men and women-set The scaffold up in those green vales, And let the verdant turf be wet With blood of unresisting men-Av. do all this, and more-what then?

Think ye, one heart of man or child Will falter from its lofty faith, At the mob's tumult fierce and wild-The prison-cell—the shameful death? No !-nursed in storm and trial long, The weakest of our band is strong.

Oh! while before us visions come

Of slave ships on Virginia's coast-Of mothers in their childless home, Like Rachel sorrowing o'er the lost-The slave-gang scourged upon its way-The blood-hound and his human prey-

We cannot falter! Did we so, The stones beneath would murmur out. And all the winds that round us blow Would whisper of our shame about. No! let the tempest rock the land, Our faith shall live-our truth shall stand.

True as the Vaudois hemmed around With papal fire and Roman steel-Firm as the Christian heroine bound Upon Domitian's torturing wheel, We bate no breath-we curb no thought-Come what may come, WE FALTER NOT!

TAKING SLAVES TO CALIFORNIA.—A Havana correspondent of the Cincinnati Enmirer savs:

On our vessel are quite a number from Kentucky, several taking with them slaves under an agreement to give them their freedom for two years' services in the mines. Will the slaves adhere to the contract? They are honest, and will not violate their wordthey had opportunities to leave on the Indiana shore; every inducement was offered at Evansville and other places for them to leave -they resisted all; and then they leave behind families for whom they have the same interest that we have in ours, whose freedom they expect in time to purchase.

THE PROVISO .- I trust that the provision o stop the spread of Slavery and the Slave trade, will be placed in every territorial bill, ay, and also in the California bill, in the ery language the State has already adopted. With the help of the 25 members who represent their negro property, and the Union's 25 lineal descendants of the impenitent thief on the cross and of Mr. Judas Iscanior. many enemies of freedom have hopes that the Proviso will be killed, but I have some faith in the North yet, and am sure that 25 traitors to freedom, or deserters at the vote ful to think of their standing in the rain, and will not be found among the representatives A Lover in Darkness.

A gentleman in black transmits the following to the Charleston Mercury:

SEWARD'S SPEECH .- Messrs. Editors : I have recently received, through the mail, a copy of Mr. Seward's speech, franked by that Senator; and it is understood that most of the clergy of South Carolina have been thus honored. Will you permit me, through your columns, to suggest to my Reverned Brethren the course which I have myself adopted, viz.; to erase their own "Hon. W. H. Seward, Washington, D. C.?" It is proper for us, at times, to rebuke folly and vice, even though we may not hope that our monitions will prove effectual. If we fail to convince the honorable gentleman and his clique of ignorance and presumption, we may, perchance, suc-ceed in securing ourselves for the future, from the intrusions of Abolition blasphemy.

The Parson is quite right as to the propriety of rebuking folly and vice, even when your pearls are east before such swine as he advertises himself. And should they take a hoggish fancy to heave your pearls back again, so that you may make another and more effective disposition of them, you have the satisfaction of having tried to benefit them, and lost little or nothing by it. Wetrust everyone of his sort will send back the Speech by all means. Though a quarter of a million copies of it have already been printed, the demand for it is not half supplied

CECIL COUNTY (MD.) COURT. - Editor Indicted for Abolition Publications .- A searching inquiry was made by the Grand Jury of Cecil County Court, at Elkton, last week, touching certain illegal abolition papers circulated in that town, and an indictment was found against William T. Jeandell, one of the editors of the Blue Hen's Chicken, published at Wilmington, Del. The Whig supposes he will be demanded of the Governor of the State of Delaware for trial at Elkton. The particular paper presented bore date the 8th of February last, and the objectionable matter was a resolution purporting to have been passed at a Convention held at Syracuse, N. Y., stating that the slaves of the South would be justifiable in rising in arms to assert their freedom, and that they-the parties who adopted the resolution-would not assist to suppress an insurrection. It was proved that from ten to fifteen copies of the paper came to the Elkton Post-Office, sent gratuitously in most cases .- Ball. Sun.

Why don't the above Grand Jury indict the Declaration of Independence, the New Testament, and every other publication which teaches incendiary doctrines?-Trib.

A GENEROUS DEED .- On the morning after the delivery of Gov. Brigg's address before the Seamen's Widow and Orphan Association of this citry, a colored man called at the door of one of the lady managers of the Association, left what appeared to be a note, and turned quickly away without a word of explanation, or giving an opportunity for a single inquiry. It proved to be a simple envelope, enclosing a one dollar bill, and upon the inside of the envelope the inscription, in brief but significant characters: "For the widows and orphans of mariners."-This was undoubtedly the voluntary and liberal offering from the scanty carnings of the bearer-probably some colored sailora noble example of modest kindness and generosity. And yet this whole-souled man, so alive to the claims of the suffering and unfortunate, of such tender susceptibilities and noble impulses, cannot enter a Southern port in the discharge of the duties of his chosen occupation, without being liable to imprisonment and the danger of being sold into perpetual slavery to pay his prison fees!

-Register, Salem (Mass.) And Gen. Taylor, whom the Register recommends to its readers as a fit ruler of this Christian people, owns, and buys, and sells such colored people as this generous sailor, and perhaps would be the purchaser of him if he were sold from a New Orleans jail. What a vile institution is that which perpetrates such atrocities! and what base men are those who propose to compromise with it, that it may blast more human hearts and curse additional soil! Essex C. Freeman.

Mason's Bill.-There are those who think that the proposed law, if passed, will become a dead letter. We differ from such persons. If there be not sufficient moral power arrayed against it, to defeat its adoption, from whom can we expect the moral power to defeat its execution? There are those in our large cities who would delight in a slave-hunt, were they protected in the infernal chase by the sanction of law. Let us not be deceived. Those editors who stand by Webster and his slaveholding wickedness, afford no assurance that they are too virtuous to reduce their profligate theory to practice. The apology which they make for their position is the Constitution; and that is broad enough.-F. D.-North Star.

STAGE EFFECT.-We copy the following from a late letter in the N. O. Bulletin, from New York correspondent. New York is compound-London in its business character-Paris in its fashions.

Theatrical novelties are not the only ones in our city. It seems by an advertisement in a city newspaper, that "new dodges" have crept into the church of the Baptist denomination, whose pastor, the Rev. J. D. Secley, a very modest man seems to think the beauty and dignity of religion as superintended by him is not of sufficient importance and attracttions; he therefore has caused a large painting of a serious character to be placed on the church, and announces the fact in a published advertisement.-"Says the latter, "it can be seen every Lord's day; and continues "the Rev. J. D. Seeley, the originator of the design, and through whose instrumentality the vast help to worship (observe the words we have placed in Italic,) has been introduced, still continues to preach to the admirers of this beautiful work of art." There, can you match that in all the annals of N. Orleans oddities?"

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT-THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE IN-HABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS .- Burke.

#### Salem. Ohio, April 27, 1849.

J. W. WALKER will give an Anti-Slavery Address in Friends' meeting-house on Green street, to-morrow (Sunday) evening at half-past 7 o'clock. SAMUEL BROOKE will also be present, and may perchance have something to say upon the great question of the day. We hope to see a large meeting.

THE BUGLE of this week will be sent to many individuals in different parts of the country who are not subscribers, but whose interest in the proceedings of the Women's Convention will make it for once at least a welcome visiter. To such let us say, that while we ask no compensation for the trouble and inconvenience which the prompt publication of these proceedings has cost us, (having given them a place in our columns con amore,) we shall nevertheless be glad if this 'good turn' in aid of a cause which as yet has no organ of its own through which to communicate with the public, shall be thought to 'deserve another' in the shape of an effort to extend our circulation. The Bugle is and must be mainly devoted to the great movement (Anti-Slavery) which has done more than any thing else to arouse the public mind of this country to a consideration of the Wrongs of Woman, and to prompt Women themselves to step forth from their circumscribed 'sphere' and struggle earnestly for their own moral and intellectual elevation. Anti-Slavery has been the school in which thousands of Women have made the discovery of their own enforced subserviency to man, and acquired the courage necessary to a successful effort to throw off the trammels of a false education, and to meet with profusely heaped upon those who war against tum of a corrupt Public Sentiment. To ex- whole Convention. tend, therefore, the circulation of a thoroughgoing Anti-Slavery journal is no inefficient method of promoting the cause of Woman's Enfranthat the Western Anti-Slavery Society is now greatly in need of the help which an increased subscription to its paper would afford. For terms see First Page.

### The Women's Convention.

We give up this week the largest part of our space to the proceedings of the Ohio Women's Convention. No enlightened Abolitionist, we are sure, will require of us any apology for this course, or fail to appreciate the considerations both of policy and principle which in this respect have controlled our judgment. True, a rigid construction of the rule generally (and we may add justly) applied to papers which are the tention to letters from Lydia Jane Pierson, Edorgans of Societies devoted to any specific enter- itor of the 'Lancaster (Pa.) Literary Gazette'; prise of benevolence, would have excluded these Mercy L. Holmes, of Selma, Clark Co.; A. proceedings from our columns; but all general Brooke, of Oakland; and Elizabeth C. Stanton, rules, however wise or sensible, have their ex- of Seneca Falls, New York, which were followceptions. This great movement for the enfran- ed by an able address by J. Elizabeth Jones. prise has given birth, (and the family is not a field, and others, and were adopted. small one.) no one promises to be more serviceable to the world or more helpful to its Parent than this. Let no one wonder, therefore, at any display of maternal or paternal fondness on the part of Abolitionists toward this favorite child of their deepest affections.

Of the Convention itself we have not room to speak as our feelings prompt. On the score of numbers, intellectual force, moral courage, dignity and enlightened zeal, it exceeded our most sanguine anticipations and surpassed our highest hopes. The Counties in this immediate vicinity were largely represented, and that, too, by women of the highest intellectual cultivation and social standing, showing clearly enough that the movement is not the result of a blind impulse, but of intelligent conviction and a farseeing devotion to a rightcous though unpopular cause. The proceedings were marked by courtesy, dignity and good sense; and among the crowds of men who witnessed them, we do not believe there was one who did not in his heart feel ashamed of the tyranny of his sex as exhibited in the exclusion of woman from an equal participation in the responsibilities of government and society.

The proceedings speak for themselves, and will excite the attention of thoughtful and earnest minds throughout the country. We hope the newspaper press will diffuse them as widely as possible, and that the pamphlet in which they will soon appear may find a welcome in every intelligent family.

MRS. JONES'S ADDRESS .- Next week we shall publish entire the masterly Address read to the Women's Convention on Friday last by J. ELIZ-ABETH JONES. The readers of The Bugle will be glad to hear again from one whose pen has done so much to instruct and edify them in former years. We shall print a few extra copies to accommodate those who may wish to circulate the Address among their friends and neighbors. Orders should be sent to J. Barnaby. Price 3 cts. single; 25 cents per dozen.

Bugle, which may be had if applied for imme- Susan E. Wattles, Clermont; Rachel Nichols, diately.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON .- We have only room to say, that Foote's Omnibus Committee. in the Senate, and that the admission of California is to be linked in the same bill with the organisation of Utah and New Mexico, and Mason's Scheme for catching fugitives. It will pass the Senate, but no one can tell what will be its fate in the House.

## OHIO WOMEN'S CONVENTION. MINUTES.

Pursuant to a Call for a Convention of the

On motion of Emily Robinson, of Marlboro', the Convention. the meeting was organized by appointing Mary ANNE W. JOHNSON, of Salem, President pro tem. and SARAH COATES, of Marlboro', Secretary

On motion of J. Elizabeth Jones, of Salem, a Committee, consisting of Martha J. Tilden of Akron, Emily Robinson of Marlboro', J. Elizabeth Jones and Jane Trescott of Salem, and Josephine Griffing of Litchfield, was appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Conven-

The Call of the Convention was then read by the President pro tem., after which the Committee to nominate officers reported as follows:

President-BETSEY M. COWLES, of Can-Vice Presidents-Lydia B. Irish, of New Lis-

bon; HARRIET J. WEAVER, of Salem; RANA DOTA, of Akron. Secretaries-Caroline Stanton, of Salem ANN ELIZA LEE, of Randolph; SALLIE B. GOVE,

Business Committee-Mary Anne W. Johnson of Salem; Josephine Griffing, of Litchfield; Mary II. Stanton, of Salem; Esther Ann Lukens, of New Garden; Cordelia Smalley, of Randolph; Emily Robinson, of Mariboro'; J. Elizabeth Jones, of Salem.

The report was accepted, and the persons named elected officers of the Convention.

J. Elizabeth Jones read a letter addressed to the Convention by Lucretia Mott, enclosing a copy of her 'Discourse on Woman,' delivered at the Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, Dec. calmness the sneers and reproaches ever so 17th, 1849. It was voted that the Discourse be also read, which was done by J. E. Jones. It the tyranny of Custom and the inexorable dic- was listened to with marked interest by the

Martha Jane Tilden moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare an Address to the Women of Ohio; and Emily Robinson and Machisement and Elevation .- We will only add, ry Gilbert of Marlboro', and Esther Ann Lukens of New Garden, were appointed that Com-

Mary Anne W. Johnson read an interesting letter from Lucy Stone, of West Brookfield,

On motion adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Friends' meeting-house.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting being called to order, the Business Committee reported several resolutions, which were laid upon the table to give way for the reading of communications to the Convention from abroad.

The Convention then listened with deep at-

chisement of Woman is a legitimate (and we The preamble and first six resolutions were might add a robust and beautiful) child of Anti- then taken up and discussed by Ann Clark of Slavery, and has not yet attained sufficient Deerfield, Jane and Rachel Trescott, Mary Anne held amenable, is unjust and unnatural, and strength to be sent forth from the parental fold W. Johnson, Martha Hillman and J. Elizabeth | highly detrimental to domestic and social virtue to struggle alone against the obstacles which lie Jones of Salem, Jane and Sarah Paxson, Sarah in its path. We may in truth add, that of all Coates and Hannah Wileman of Marlboro', Rathe Reforms to which the Anti-Slavery Enter- na Dota of Akron, Josephine Griffing of Litch-

On motion adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## SATURDAY MORNING.

According to adjournment, the Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, A. M. The minutes of vesterday's proceedings were read and adopted. Letters from Emma Steer, of Cadiz; Ruth Dugdale, of Selma; Sarah Pugh, of Philadelphia; Frances D. Gage, of McConnellsville; Mrs. Sanford, of Cuyahoga Falls; Elizabeth Wilson, of Cadiz, Author of 'A Scriptural Harriet N. Torrey, of Parkman, were read and

received with great acceptance. The Business Committee reported various res-Clark, Sarah Coates, Mary Anne W. Johnson, Ann Shreve, Jane Trescott, Ann Hambleton, Ann Eliza Lee and others, were unanimously adopted, and are hercunto annexed.

On motion of Mary AnneW. Johnson, a Committee of three was appointed to bring forward names for a Standing Committee for the coming year, and also names for a Committee on Publication. J. E. Jones, Cordelia Smalley and Emily Robinson formed the Committee.

The Committee on a Memorial to be presented to the Constitutional Convention, reported, and their report was accepted and adopted.

The Committee to bring forward names for a Standing Committee for the year, reported the

Mercy L. Holmes, Ruth Dugdale, Selma; A. Lukens, New Garden; Maria B. Garrigues, Sallie B. Gove, Salem; Josephine Griffing, Litchfield; Maria L. Giddings, Jefferson; Cordelia L. Smalley, Cynthia M. Price, Randolph; Lydia B. Irish, New Lisbon; Jane Lewis, Jessie Pullan, Cincinnati; Martha J. Tilden, Rana Dota, Akron; Elizabeth Wilson, Jane Mc-Nealy, Cadiz; Frances D. Gage, McConnellsville; Susan Marshall, Painesville; Harriet N. Torrey, Parkman; Sarepta Brown, New Lyme; Sarah Foster, Cleveland; Elizabeth Brooke, We have a few extra copies of this week's Oakland; Susan Donaldson, New Richmond; Walhonding; Elizabeth Wileman, Mary L. Gil-

bert, Marlboro'; Eliza Holmes, Columbiana. The Committee also reported the names of with Henry Clay at its head, has been carried | Maria B. Garrigues, Sallie B. Gove, and Caroline Stanton for a Committee on Publication .-The reports were accepted and adopted.

On motion of M. A. W. Johnson, a Committee of three was appointed to procure funds to meet the expenses of publication.

of Ohio reported the article prepared by them, so much misery, degradation and crime.

21. Resolved, That we appoint a Committee which was adopted.

Women of Ohio, to be held in Salem on the 19th was passed thanking the friends who have so next Convention. of April, 1850, to concert measures to secure to largely contributed to the interest of the meetall persons the recognition of Equal Rights, and ing by their interesting communications. Likethe extension of the privileges of Government, wise resolved, that the thanks of the Convenwithout distinction of sex or color; the meeting tion be given to the Friends, and also to the convened in the Second Baptist Church, at 10 members of the Second Baptist Church, for the use of their meeting-houses for the sessions of

> BETSEY M. COWLES, Pres't. LYDIA B. IRISH, HARRIET J. WEAVER, Vice Pres'ts.

CAROLINE STANTON, Secretaries. SALLIE B. GOVE,

Adjourned sine die.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, all men are created equal and enwed with certain God-given rights, and all st government is derived from the consent of the governed; and whereas, the doctrine that an shall pursue bis own substantial happiness' is acknowledged by the highest authority be the great precept of Nature; and whereas, this doctrine is not local, but universal, being dietated by God himself: therefore

1. Resolved, That all laws contrary to these ndamental principles, or in conflict with this great precept of nature, are of no binding obliation, not being founded in equity or justice. 2. Resolved, That the prohibition of Woman

m participating in the enactment of the laws which she is governed is a direct violation of this precept of Nature, as she is thereby prevented from occupying that position which duty points out, and from pursuing her own substantial happiness by acting up to her conscientious convictions; and that all statutes and constitutional provisions which sanction this prohi-

3. Resolved, That all rights are human rights, and pertain to human beings, without distinction of sex: therefore justice demands that all laws shall be made, not for man, or for woman. but for mankind, and that the same legal protection be afforded to the one sex as to the oth-

4. Resolved, That the servile submission and quiet indifference of the Women of this country in relation to the unequal and oppressive laws by which they are governed, are the fruit either of ignorance or degradation, both resulting le-

5. Resolved, That the evils arising from the present social, civil and religious condition of The husband is allowed to take possession of her women proclaim to them in language not to be misunderstood, that not only their own welfare, but the highest good of the race demands of them, as an imperative duty, that they should secure to themselves the elective franchise.

6. Resolved, That in those laws which confer on man the power to control the property and person of woman, and to remove from her at will the children of her affection, we recognize only the modified code of the slave plantation; and that thus we are brought more nearly in sympathy with the suffering slave, who is deoiled of all his rights.

7. Resolved, That we, as human beings, are entitled to claim and exercise all the rights that belong by nature to any members of the human

8. Resolved, That all distinctions between men and women in regard to social, literary, pecuniary, religious or political customs and institutions, based on a distinction of sex, are contrary to the laws of Nature, are unjust, and destructive to the purity, elevation and progress in knowledge and goodness of the great human family, and ought to be at once and forever abolished.

9. Resolved, That the practice of holding women amenable to a different standard of propriety and morality from that to which men are and happiness.

10. Resolved, That so long as women oppose the examination of the position and duties of woman in all the various relations of human life, they do but enhance and perpetuate their own degradation, and put far off the day when social laws and customs shall recognize them as equally entitled with men to a voice in creating and administering the governmental and religious institutions under which they and those who are dear to them live.

11. Resolved, That the political history of Woman demonstrates that tyranny, the most degrading, cruel and arbitrary, can be exercised and produced the same in effect under a mild and republican form of government as by an hereditary despotism.

12. Resolved, That while we deprecate thus earnestly the political oppression of Woman, we see in her social condition, the regard in which View of Woman's Rights and Duties'; and she is held as a moral and intellectual being, the fundamental cause of that oppression.

13. Rescived, That amongst the principal causes of such social condition we regard the public sentiment which withholds from her all, olutions, which, after being discussed by Ann or almost all, lucrative employments, and enlarged spheres of labor.

14. Resolved, That in the difficulties thus cast in the way of her self-support, and in her consequent dependence upon man, we see the greatest influence at work in imparting to her that tone of character which makes her to be regarded as the 'weaker vessel.'

15. Resolved, That as all things work in a circle, such places as we have spoken of will only be opened to woman as she shows by the cultivation of her own mind, and the force of her own character, that she is capable of filling them, and that herself must prove her courage by calmly putting forth her hand to grasp them, in disregard of the usages which have hitherto withheld them from her.

16. Resolved, That we regard those women ho content themselves with an idle, aimless life, as involved in the guilt as well as the suffering of their own oppression; and that we hold those who go forth into the world, in the face of the frowns and the sneers of the public, to Ann Shreve, Massillon; Mary Grissell, Esther | fill large spheres of labor, as the truest preachers of the cause of Woman's Rights.

> WHEREAS, one class of society dooms woman to a life of drudgery, another to one of dependence and frivolity; and whereas, the eduation she generally receives is calculated to cultivate vanity and dependence, therefore-

17. Resolved, That the prevalent ideas of feale education are in perfect harmony with the sition allotted her by the laws and usages of

18. Resolved, That the education of woman should be in accordance with her responsibility in life, that she may acquire that self-reliance and true dignity so essential to the proper fulfilment of the important duties devolving on

19. Resolved, That, as woman is not permitted to hold office, nor have any voice in the government, she should not be compelled to pay taxes out of her scanty wages to support men who get eight dollars a-day for taking the right nselves to enact laws for her. 20. Resolved, That we, the Women of Ohio.

will hereafter meet annually in Convention to consult upon and adopt measures for the removal of various disabilities-political, social, religious, legal and pecuniary-to which women

The Committee on an Address to the Women | as a class are subjected, and from which results

to attend to all the interests of this Cause, and On motion of Hannah Wileman, a resolution to fix upon the time and place of holding our

22. Resolved, That we will personally interest ourselves in promoting the circulation of those periodicals which endeavor to promote this great cause of Justice and Equal Rights.

#### MEMORIAL.

The Memorial of the Ohio Women's Convention, held in Salem, Columbiana County, April 19th and 20th, 1850, respectfully represents:

We believe the whole theory of the Common Law in relation to Woman is unjust and degrading, tending to reduce her to a level with the slave, depriving her of political existence, and forming a positive exception to the great doctrine of Equality as set forth in the Declaration In the language of Walker, in his 'Introduc-

tion to American Law,' "Women have no part or lot in the formation or administration of the rovernment. They cannot vote or hold office. They are required to contribute their share, by way of taxes, to the support of the government, but are allowed no voice in its direction. They are amenable to the laws when made, but are allowed no share in making them. This language, when applied to males, would be the exact definition of political slavery." Is it just or wise that Woman, in the largest and professedly the freest and most enlightened Republic on the globe, in the middle of the nineteenth century, should be thus degraded?

We would especially direct the attention of the Convention to the legal condition of married women. Not being represented in those bodies from which emanate the laws to which they are obliged to submit, they are protected neither in person nor property. "The merging of Wonan's name in that of her husband is emblematical of the fate of all her legal rights." At the marriage altar the law divests her of all distinct individuality. Blackstone says, "The very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during marriage, or at least is incorporated or consolidated into that of the husband." Legally she ceases to exist, and becomes emphatically a new creature, and is ever after denied the dignity of a rational and accountable being. estates, as the law has proclaimed her legally dead. All that she has becomes legally his, and he can collect and dispose of the profits of her labor without her consent as he thinks fit, and she can own nothing, and have nothing, which is not regarded by the law as belonging to her husband. Over her person he has a more limited power. Still, if he render life intolerable, so that she is forced to leave him, he has the power to retain her children, and "seize her and bring her back, for he has a right to her society, which he may enforce either against herself, or any other person who detains her."-(Walker, p. 226.)

Woman, by being thus subject to the control and dependent on the will of man, loses her self-dependence, and no human being can be deprived of this without a sense of degradation .-The law should sustain and protect all who come under its sway, and not create a state of dependence and depression in any human being. The her will, and degrading her to a condition of absolute dependence.

Believing that Woman does not suffer alone when subject to oppressive and unequal laws. but that whatever affects injuriously her interests is subversive of the highest good of the race, we earnestly request that in the New Constitution you are about to form for the State of Ohio, Women shall be secured not only the Right of Suffrage, but all the political and legal rights that are guaranteed to men.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Con-

ADDRESS TO THE WOMEN OF OHIO. Adopted by the Women's Convention, at Salem, April 20, 1850.

How shall the people be made wiser, better and happier? is one of the grandinquiries of the present age. The various benevolent associations hold up to our view special forms of evil, and appeal to all the better feelings of our nature for sympathy, and claim our active efforts and co-operation to eradicate them .-Governments at times manifest an interest in numan suffering, but their cold sympathy and tardy efforts seldom avail the sufferer until it is too late. Philanthropists, Philosophers and Statesmen study and devise ways and means to ameliorate the condition of the people. Why have they so little practical effect? It is because the means employed are not adequate to the end sought for. To ameliorate the effects of evil seems to have been the climax of philanthropic effort. We respectfully suggest that lopping the branches of the tree but causes the roots to strike deeper and and cling more closely to the soil that sustains it. Let the ameliorating process go on, until evil is exterminated root and branch; and for this end the people must be instructed in the Rights of Humanity; not in the rights of mer. and the rights women,

because they involve a responsibility that can ity and a just application of the principles be discharged only by those to whom they be- equality, we shall be able to maintain them long, those for whom they were created; and You ask, would you have woman, by eng. because without those certain inalienable rights, ging in political party bickerings and notes human beings cannot attain the end for which strife, sacrifice her integrity and purity; God the Father gave them existence. Where neither would we have men do it. We know and how, can the wisdom and ingenuity of the that the natural tendency of the constinu world find a truer, stronger, broader basis of hu- tion of society is to this end, but it is wrong

To secure these rights, says the Declaration man happiness. We want to revolutionize the of Independence, "governments were institu- constitution of society by the application of s. ted among men, deriving their just powers principles of eternal truth, right and justice. from the consent of the governed;" and "when- We hold that whatever is essentially wrong in ever any form of government becomes destruc- a woman to do, cannot be right for man. If he tive of those ends, it is the right of the people ception and intrigue (the elements of political to alter or abolish it, and to substitute new gov- craft,) be degrading to woman, can they be to ernment, laying its foundation on such prin- nobling to man? If patience and forbearance ciples, and organizing its powers in such form adorn a woman, are they not equally essential as to them shall seem most likely to effect their to a manly character? If anger and turbulence safety and happiness."

The government of this country, in common ty of man? Nothing, because nothing can be with all others, has never recognised or at- morally right for man that is morally wrong in tempted to protect women as persons possessing woman. Woman, by becoming the execution the rights of humanity. They have been re- er of man's vengeance on his fellow-man, continued in the rights of humanity. cognised and protected as appendages to men, inflict no greater wrong on society than the without independent rights or political existence same done by man; but it would create an in -unknown to the law except as the victims of tenser feeling of shuddering horror, and would its caprice and tyrany. This government hav- we conceive, rouse to more healthful actions ing therefore exercised powers underived from man's torpid feelings of justice, mercy and elethe consent of the governed, and having signal- ency. And so also, if woman had free score for ly failed to secure the end for which all just the full exercise of the heavenly graces the government is instituted, should be immediate-

We cannot better describe the political condition of woman, than by quoting from a distinguished Lawyer of our own State. Prof. love of admiration and a desire for frivolen Walker, in his 'Introduction to American Law,'

Of Husband and Wife-"We have a few atutory provisions on the subject, but for the most part the law of husband and wife is common law, and you will find that it savors of its origin in all its leading features. The whole theory is a slavish one, compared even with the eivil law. I do not hesitate to say, by way of arousing your attention to the subject, that the law of husband and wife, as you gather it from the books, is a disgrace to any civilized nation I do not mean to say, that females are degraded n point of fact. I only say, that the theof the law degrades them almost to the level

We thank Prof. Walker for his candor. He might have added that the practice of the law does degrade woman to the level of a slave. He

"With regard to political rights, females form a positive exception to the general doctrine of equality. They have no part or lot in the formation or administration of government. They cannot vote or hold office. quire then to contribute their share in the way of taxes for the support of government, franchising half the people. Let us no longer but allow them no voice in its direc-We hold them amenable to the laws when made, but allow them no share in making them. This language applied to males, would be the exact definition of political slavery; applied to females, custom does not teach as so to regard it."

Of married women he says:

"The legal theory is, that marriage makes the Husband and wife one person, and that person is the husband. He the substantive, she the adjective. In a word, there is scarcely a legal act of any description she is competent to per form. If she leave him without cause," (legal he may seize and bring her back, for he has a right to her society which he may enforce either against herself or any other person.'

"All her personality in regard to property becomes the husbands by marriage er on the bounty of her husband, thus enslaving | property has been specially secured to her. If the property be not in his possession, he may take measures to reduce it to possession. He can thus dispose of it in spite of her. If debts were due to her, he may collect them. If he was himself the debtor, the marriage cancels the debt. If she has earned money by her Mahomedan law forbids pigs, dogs, women and own labor during marriage, he may collect it .-In regard to realty (real estate) he controls the income, and without her consent he cannot incumber or dispose of the property beyond his

> Women, married or single, have no political rights whatever. While single, their legal rights are the same as those of men. When married their legal rights are chiefly suspended.

> "The condition of the wife may be inferred from what has already been said. She is almost at the merey of her husband; she can excreise no control over his property or her own. As a general rule, she can make no contracts nding herself or him. Her contracts are not merely voidable, but absolutely void. Nor can she make herself liable for his contracts, torts or crimes. Her only separate liability is for her own crimes. Her only joint liability is, for her own torts committed without his participation, and for contracts for which the law authorizes her to unite with him. She has no power over his person, and her only claim upon his property is for a bare support. In no instance can ne sue, or be sued alone in a civil action; and there are but few cases in which she can be joined in a suit with him. In Ohio, but hardly anywhere else, is she allowed to make a will, if

haply she has any thing to dispose of." Women of Ohio! whose cheek does not blush. whose blood does not tingle at this cool, lawyerlike recital of the gross indignities and wrongs which government has heaped upon our sex :-With these marks of inferiority branded upon our persons, and interwoven with the most saered relations of human existence, how can we rise to the true dignity of human nature, and dollars are annually expended in the United discharge faithfully the important duties assigned us as responsible, intelligent, self-controling much of this waste of treasure is traceable to members of society?

No wonder that so many of our politicians are dough-faced serviles, without independence the rights of the master and those of the slave, or manhood; no wonder our priests are timebut in the perfect equality of the Rights of serving and sycophantic; no wonder that so to assert their rights as independent human be-The Rights of man! whence came they? what poltroons, without self-respect. What more responsible co-workers with their brethren in are they? what is their design! How do we could be expected of a progeny of slaves? Slaves this world of action and responsibility. We know them? They are of God. Those that are we, politically and legally. How can we, urge you by your self-respect, by your love of most intimately affect us as human beings are who it is said are the educators of our children, your offspring, by every consideration of regard life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Their present to this nation any thing else but a gen- for the human race, to arise and take possess design is happiness. The human organization eration of serviles, while we ourselves are in a ser- sion of your birthright to freedom and equality. is the charter-deed by which we hold them .- vile condition, and padlocks are on our lips? No! Take it not as the gracious boon tendered by the Hence we learn that rights are coeval with the if men would be men worthy of the name, they chivalry and gallantry of superiors, but as your human race, of universal heritage, and inalie- must cease to disfranchise and rob their wives right on principles of justice and equality. nable, that every human being, no matter of and mothers; they must forbear to consign to The present is a most favorable time for the what color, sex, condition or clime, possesses political and legal slavery their sisters and Women of Ohio to demand a recognition of those rights upon a perfect equality with all the daughters; and would we be women worthy their rights. The organic law of the State is others. The monarch on the throne, and the companionship of true and noble men, we must about undergoing revision and alteration. begger at his feet, have the same; man has no cease longer to submit to tyranny. Let us rise it not be our fault, if the rights of humanity, and more, woman no less. Rights may not be usurp- in the might of self-respect and assert our rights, and not alone those of 'free white male citizens' ed on one hand, nor surrendered on the other, and by the aid of truth, the instincts of human- are recognized and protected. Let us agitate

disgraceful and wicked, and destructive of he disgrace woman, what can they add to the dignimen so gallantly award her, truth, love and mercy would be invested with a more same charm. But while they continue to enforce obedience to arbitrary commands, to encourage amusements; while they crush the powers the mind by opposing authority and precede to reason and progress; while they arrogate is themselves the right to point us to the path of duty, while they close the avenues of know ledge through public institutions, and mono lize the profits of labor, mediocrity and infer ority must be our portion. Shall we accept at or shall we strive against it ?

Men are not destitute of justice or humanity and let it be remembered that there are hosts of noble and truthful ones among them that depracate the tyranny that enslaves us; and none among ourselves can be more ready than they to remove the mountain of injustice which the savageism of ages has heaped upon our sex. If, therefore, we remain unemancipsted and degraded, the cause may justly be traced to our own apathy and timidity. We have at our disposal the means of moral agitation and influence, that can arouse our country to a mving sense of the wickedness and folly of dadelay to use them.

Let it be remembered, too, that tyrannical and illiberal as our government is, low as it places us in the scale of existence, degrading as is its denial of our capacity for self-government, still it concedes to us more than any other government on earth. Woman, over nearly half the globe, is now and always has been but a chattel. Wives are bargained for, bought and sold, as other merchandize, and as a consequence of the annihilation of natural right, they have no political existence. In Hindostan, the evidence of woman is not received in a court of justice. The Hindoo wife, when her husband ics, must vield implicit obedience son. In Burmah, they are not allowed to ucend the steps of a court of justice, but are obliged to give their testimony outside of the building. In Siberia, women are not allowed to step across the foot-prints of men or reindeer. The other impure animals to enter a mosque. The Moors, for the slightest offence, beat their wives most cruelly. The Tartars believe that women were sent into the world for no other purpose but to be useful, convenient slaves. To these heathen precedents our Christian brethren sometimes refer to prove the inferiority of woman, and to excuse the inconsistency of the only goternment on earth that has proclaimed the equality of man. An argument worthy its source.

In answer to the popular query, Why should Woman desire to meddle with public affairs! we suggest the following questions:

1. Is the principle of taxation without representation less oppressive and tyrannical than when our fathers expended their blood and tressure rather than submit to its injustice? 2. Is it just, politic and wise, that Universi-

ties and Colleges, endowed by government, should be open only to men? 3. Is it easier for government to reform last, vicious, ignorant and hardened felons, than for

enlightened, humanity-loving parents to "train up a child in the way it should go"? 4. How can a mother who does not understand and therefore can not appreciate the rights

5. Whence originates the necessity of a pe-

of humanity, train up her child in the way it

6. It is computed that over ten millions of States for the suppression of crime. How

defective family government? 7. Can antiquity make wrong right?

In conclusion, we make our appeal to our sisters of Ohio to arise from the lethargy of ages, many men are moral cowards and cringing ings, to demand their true position as equally

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cause for the success of our efforts.

LETTERS. From Mercy L. Holmes. SELMA, April 12th, 1850. To the Women's Convention, assembled in Sa-

lem, April 19th. DEAR SISTERS; \* \* \* There are a number of us in this vicinity who would rejoice to be with you; nay more, who would feel it among the proudest acts of our lives, could we hear and be heard in this first great meeting of "Western rebels," but circumstances do not seem to justify it now. We should, however, be very happy to meet a committee of your appointment before the Delegates to the State Convention, the first of next month. To many this may seem like rather a bold move, but from the hasty thought I have given it, it strikes me as decidedly judicious. Something, it is true, may be effected by resolutions and petitions, but not half the agitation and discussion would be elicited that a Committe of Women would call forth,

should they appear and address the Convention on behalf of their sex. Men have so long been accustomed to disregard the prayers and remonstrances of women, except as they tend to promote their own selfish and despotic ends, that I presume, should a petition be presented, it would serve no higher purpose than to call out a little of their obseene and vulgar wit. But let us go, in the language of the call, "in womanly strength and with womanly energy," and demand of them as a right, not beg of them as a privilege, an equal participancy in all that conperus us as rational intelligencies, and who among us can predict the sensation it would occasion-the thought it would elicit, and in fine, the impetus that would be given to the great car of Universal Freedom and emancipation? Should such a course be deemed prudent, do not let us shrink from it because of unpleasant consequences to which it may subject us. We must expect these-they are the necessary attendants to healthy action on the part of morbid and diseased organs. But perhaps it may be said, a majority even of our own sex would revolt at such a move. What if they do-what does it argue? A melancholy truth-one that a true woman can never record without a blush. In these, slavery and degradation have done their work, have made sad havoc of God's holy image; yet there is still vitality even there. The waning spark of liberty and true womanhood may be rekindled resuscitated. The moral and intellectual heavens will yet glow with bright worlds from these obscure and unresolved nebulæ. Let us then be hopeful, confident in the omnipotence of truth, and rictory will crown our efforts. There may be those in existence to-day who will bask in

the sunshine of this dawning orb of libertywho will bear home to the spirit-land glad tidings of a practical recognition of the unirersal brotherhood of the race. The origin and design of the rights of humanity, as suggested in the call, is an important question for discussion. It is indeed the question, for it is only by going back to the ommon source of all our rights, that we can prove conclusively the position we take. The query there arises, what is it that gives us a right to the use of any faculty or organ we possess? Evidently the end to be achieved. We were never placed here by a good talities as would enable us to attain that purin the different sexes? I answer, the common instrumentalities conferred upon them. Woman possesses every faculty that man does, and, moreover, these faculties are subthen we have a common destiny, are endowed with common instrumentalities for the achievement of that destiny, and our rights have their origin there, how dare man presume to wrest them from us? It is impious -is assuming a prerogative that neither God nor man has a right to, while we are constiour good Parent, would be to admit in Him a right and power to do wrong, something wholly inconsistent and at variance with his whence comes man's boasted superiority, the intellectual pre-eminence he claims?-Clearly from his superior circumstancessuperior discipline. Extend to woman equal privileges and discipline, and she will not ag behind him, and those equal privileges must and will be extended. Nothing short of this will ever satisfy the demands of a noble and dignified spirit-one in which the spark of Divinity has indeed been kindled. This question, so vitally important to us all, s too often discussed from wrong premises. or instance, it is contended that because ertain organs, as a class, are larger in males the organ determined the right to its use, and precious fruits. We might just as well say, that because one more intellectual than another,

thy tyrants, not half as good or discerning

akes me shrink back ashamed and disgusted, when I see myself in such a horrible

without representation; labor almost

aemselves! We are slaves—abject slaves,

the subject in the family circle, in public assem- without remuneration; as married women blies and through the press. Let us flood the we are mere machines to be used at the dis-Constitutional Convention with memorials and cretion of our owners. Should we possess addresses, trusting to truth and a righteous property, we lose all control over it, and as a to injury, the marriage contract, as it is falseher husband. What cool and deliberate ty is not even stamped upon the victims of the southern planter.

We are often cited to the wives and daughters of wealthy lordlings, who luxuriate in all the ease and indolence their torpid, halfgrown souls desire, and tauntingly asked, is this slavery? Just as though we could not of slavery.

But this is as unmeaning and hypocritical as the rest. Do we find men objected to on such ground? Nay, verily. Yet if the argument is worth any thing in one case, it is in the other also. Small physical stature has as deteriorating or rather enervating influence upon the mind of man as woman; yet there are thousands to-day, in this enlightened liberty-loving Republic, who possess no larger physical structures than I or a third of my sex do; nevertheless they are clothed with all the rights of humanity, and would feel their little dignitics greatly insulted should any one presume to place them on no higher platform than that occupied by the "women and niggers."

In conclusion, dear sisters, let me again exhort you to noble and independent action. Let not the fear of man or his vile threats restrain the expression of a single word of truth that ye may deem it right to utter. In the language of the poet:

"Be ye like the first Apostles-Be ye like heroic Paul; If a free thought seek expression, Speak it boldly! speak it all!

Face your enemies-accusers; orn the prison, rack, or rod! And if ye have truth to utter, Speak! and leave the rest to God."

Yours for equal human rights, MERCY L. HOLMES.

From Emma Steer.

DEAR SISTERS: Permit an ancient and feeble sister to address you, and bid you Godspeed in the work wherein you are engaged

and wise Father for a specified purpose, and her to whose care the earliest and most imassigned, we cannot wonder that the world pose. This I presume will be granted. The abounds with men deficient in goodness and question then occurs, what evidence have true greatness of soul, when the "first imwe that the end to be achieved is the same pressions" that "seldom are effaced," are not of a character tending to this important event. Can it be expected that their first tutors can be able to give them such instruction, when the greater part of their life to this period has ject to the same laws of development. If been directed and employed to adorn the exterior, and fit them to please the eye, and become the toys of the other sex? And further, we cannot look for such mothers to give their daughters better training than they themselves have received.

Let this subject, dear sisters, be fully canvassed: let woman's early education be imtuted as we are. To admit such a right in proved; and the seed sown in good ground will spring up and grow-then will she be able to labor for the further improvement and elevation of her sex, and thereby assist in hature. If the position taken be true, then, promoting the welfare of the whole human race. Men, having received their first impressions and continued instructions from noble-minded Mothers, will grow up in intelligent goodness, be willing to assist in releasing woman from the chains with which custom has held her bound, and join hand in hand with her as natural allies in the great work of reform. There are such men and women now; and we hope, through the faithfulness of those engaged to labor for Woman's elevation, that a noble phalanx will arise, and that the time will come, when, instead of a community resembling briars and thorns, pricking against each other, and enhan in females, (wholly the result of a differ- couraging War, Slavery, &c., there will be nce in discipline,) therefore men have rights "peace on earth and good will to men, that we have not; just as though the size of bearing resemblance to a garden of flowers

And now, dear sisters, who may come to hear this very important discussion, be entherefore he has superior rights. The argument is as applicable in one case as the other. of the momentous subject, that you may see But Oh! what a scene would ensue, should its bearings and be able to labor for a change practical application of this doctrine be in the education of Woman. If you could de among the self-created despots! Not see the benefit that the world of mankind one of them from the cowardly truckling spir- would derive from such an improvement, we iled Webster down to the veriest idiot that can are persuaded you would go forth as an ar run at large, but what would feel himself insulted at such a suggestion. The truth is, dread laugh at your simplicity, while seekthey do not believe what they say. It is only ing to enrich your minds with useful knowing the property of the propert a kind of sophistry, resorted to to blind those ledge, instead of spending your time in adornwhom they have already enslaved and degraded. It matters not how little mental capality is possessed, (provided it belongs to cd; and intelligent and virtuous men will pantaloon sex.) all the rights of humanity aid in exposing the futility of the education claimed for it—aye, and more. Should which females generally have heretofore ree be fortunate enough, or some benumbed, ceived. Slight not their remarks, but en storted spirit unfortunate enough, to be- deavor to improve your time-let the search ome his wedded wife, he has almost excluwe right and control over her also. How ter to sister; for if the season of youth can any thousands of intellectual and noble-min- be spent in gaining more moral and literary ded women are this day owned as it were by instruction than has been generally attained instruction than has been generally attained by Woman, she will not only shine with more lustre in what is called her proper sphere, for what else do we mean by the term than but be able to labor for the attainment of her the whose actions and earnings are under the just rights of every kind, till her efforts are strary control of another? Just read crowned with success. Adieu, dear sisters, dansfield, or another writer on the "legal and may the God of Love and Peace be with hights of women. Ah! what a picture! it you, and crown your assembly.

Your friend, mirror. As unmarried women, we have taxa- Colerain, Belmont Co., O., EMMA STEER. 4th mo. 11th, 1850.

From Elizabeth Wilson.

Cadiz, Ohio, April 12th, 1850. DEAR MRS. ROBINSON: I thanksyou for the kind and earnest invitation you have sonal rights are wrested from us to that ex- honored me with on behalf of the Committent that coercion may be used to compel tee of Arrangements, my much esteemed obedience to the demands, just or unjust, of friend your husband uniting in the solicitaour so-called protectors. Heaven save us from tion to attend the Convention of Women to such protection: Again, as if to add insult assemble in Salem on the 19th and 20th instant. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to ly called, is such that woman in addition to say, that I heartily concur in the measure, as being degraded by previously existing laws my opinions on this question are already beto the condition of a slave, is pledged to obey fore the public. But I regret to say it will be out of my power to have the pleasure wickedness! Is it not enough that all the of attending on that occasion. The object laws and physical strength of the land can of the Convention, the Elevation of Wobe commanded to compet this obedience? man, is one in which I take an intense in-What need of this heartless insult? This terest, as it deeply involves the interest and additional badge of degradation and servili- well-being of the whole human family. Woman has been long the victim of oppression and wrong, and God has so ordered matters But why gaze longer upon this humiliating in this world that we cannot inflict an injury picture? My soul sickens at the sight—yes, on our fellow-creatures without inflicting a doubly sickens, when I recur to the hollow greater injury on ourselves. Man has inpretences on which such despotism is based. flicted a greater injury on himself by the assumption of arbitrary power than he has on woman, though it is extremely injurious to curse both to the possessor and its victim.-Woman is little more than an automaton, be as much slaves in a king's palace as in a well nigh pushed off the platform of humanpeasant's cot. The same insulting, degrad- ity, so that she is not "an help-meet for ing laws meet us there as elsewhere. That high prerogative of human nature the facul- which he is unqualified to meet. In no dety of self-government is still denied us; with- partment of life does man manifest this out it the high and noble-minded cannot ex- more strikingly, than in his administration ist. They will either pine away and die, or of civil government; more particularly his at whatever risk, break "the infernal bonds | moral impotency is manifest to a humiliating extent. The contaminating moral influence Another objection frequently urged to our of the political arena is urged, as a reason title to humanity is, our physical inferiority. Why woman should not engage in it, lest she would become contaminated like a majority of Political man-thus men yields to her the supremacy in morals. Would not woman's moral influence be a corrective of its contaminating effects? "It is not good for man to be alone," and the Great Sovereign of the Universe has assigned woman political duties. What! does God require political duties of women! yes, political duties .-'Queens shall be your nursing mothers' is scripture prediction, as well as 'Kings shall be your nursing fathers.' Where might their womanhood and assert their rights, and who ridicules or fluches now that the great we most naturally have expected the fulfilment of this prediction to commence, but in Christian, Republican America, the world's best hope. As the sovereignty is vested in the character of queens, a constituent part the people in a Republican form of governof the sovereignty of the United States of ment, all who enjoy political rights in a Republic are constituent parts of the Sovereignity, and may be called kings or queens: and in the character of queens does God require service of woman. But our model Republic tells God that queens shall not be a constituent part of its sovereignity, to be nursing mothers to his Church and people, and has denied women political rights in to- | gle, and a great effort between moral and to. The government of the United States with respect to women is but a great hereditary aristocracy, which governs them by arbitrary laws without their own consent; thus giving the lie to their own principle, that government receives its legitimate powers from the consent of the governed. Has any person liberty when he is governed by laws ie has no voice in making? It is a direct step towards enslavement. It would be an anomaly, that such a class would be governed by just and equitable laws; hence the unequal and oppressive laws which govern women. It is said that the right of suffrage is for the elevation of Woman.
Impressed with a sense of the importance and people may be lawfully divested of cona conventional right, and not a natural right; now moves woman to think and act for civil of a better moral and literary training for ventional rights. The principle that government receives its legitimate powers from past, and you will find that a long train of then forbidden the use of such instrumental portant part of the education of both sexes is the consent of the governed overturns this circumstances, linked to some unimportant opinion. We deny that the right of suffrage | movement at first, brought about a stupenis a conventional right-it is a natural and in- dous result. Every national question, which aleniable right-forming conventions gives no heaped event upon event and joined resoluright to exercise authority over those who tion to resolution, rose from the sole voice are not members of the association. Con- or act of one person. Reform's last clarionventions can give no rights; it is God that sounds have always swelled from a flute-like gives us our rights. The province of civil government is to protect us in our God-given rights. And women have inherent and inalienable rights the same as men, and have corresponding duties, and should have a di-

rect voice in all matters which effect their interest. It is said that women's rights are safe in the hands of their affectionate fathers, husbands and brothers. Do the facts in the case testify that this is true? After a woman becomes a wife, she loses her identity in the eyes of the law, she is a being of the law's own creation-a monster, a fictitious being, not having human rights as before .-The laws that govern the wife and the slave differ in degree, but not in kind. Instead of the civil law being the protector of the wife, or widow, it is her adversary, her tyrant and every race and nation. oppressor. We are convinced that if there vere no organized civil government, in our present enlightened civilized condition, the vife and widow would enjoy more rights from the common sense of the community than they do from the civil powers. The common sense of an enlightened community would award to the wife a right to ac-

quire and own property. The virtuous woman spoken of in the good old book, considered a field and bought it. Prov. 31, 16. An enlightened community would brand a man as a despicable tyrant, who would exact the personal labor of his wife and pocket her earnings-it would brand a man as a savage, who would bind his wife with cords, lock her up in a closet, and if she resist his lordly authority and brute force, main her! The husband a licensed woman-whipper! Magnanimity sustained by our Republican chivalry! She nursing mother queen! Alas! she is stripapportionment, as if she were a salaried do- is confused and ridiculous. mestic, and making such a disposition of would say, that the widow was the proper

turning the widow out of house and home, a dependant on the cold charities of an unlaw is the wife and widow's tyrant and op-

These are some of the fruits of women gallant our republicans are to the "fair sex." Are they governed by the golden rule? A government that is entitled to allegiance will an inheritance in the earth and all it contains, the same as man. Gen. 1; 28, 29; and she has obligations to perform to her fellow creatures, arising out of these rights, the same as man. "I was an hungered and ye A woman of correct information and sound actions does not deserve to enjoy her liberty; and duties, not to curtail them. She has inalienable rights, the same as man, and has consequently, she must have political rights: and will be an overwhelming current. the first of which is the elective franchise. convention to be called in May will be one "White male," must be stricken out of our of vital interest to the triumph of these State Constitution as a qualification for the rights. May a strong and carnest voice and right of suffrage, and person substituted in petition go up from the women of Ohio.its place. Does not woman feel that she is degraded by being divested of her rights, ped in the seat of dependence and non-inand to be placed in the same category, with idiots, or the insane, or those who have committed flagitious crimes, such as robbers, equality of right in all portions of his human malefactors and other gross offenders? Are creations, it is time that one portion should women too degraded to have any aspirations stand by the Magna Charter the Creator gave. after a higher and better condition? We know a goodly number are not thus degraded. Let women arise in the majesty of if taxed, of voting if counted. The woman we have no doubt they will be placed in a trial is coming, is sunk below the power of position in which they could perform their duty as nursing mothers to the people of God, of the sovereignty of the United States of America. Coming events cast their shadows it will die away and woman lose the vitality before them. Public sentiment is rapidly of progress. The rock noves—ease not exchanging on this question: many distinguished men are taking an interest in it, and it is Constitution will be one for man to venerate still deepening. Men will be powerful aux- and God to bless. iliaries, but on woman rests the burden of this conflict. We do not suppose that women will obtain their rights without a strugphysical power. But the promise is, 'As thy days, so shall thy strength be.'

Yours, for progress and human liberty, ELIZABETH WILSON.

From R. M. M. Sanford. CHAGRIN FALLS, April 10th, 1850. Officers and Women of the Convention: Un-

avoidable duties at home will prevent my being able to attend this Session of your Convention. It is not a sudden and evanescent impulse,

attributed so generally to our sex, which liberty, for citizenship.

Look through the note. Woman's voice years ago whispered enthralment,' and though ridicule, intellect, defiance and power have sought to smother it, yet, higher and higher the tone has risen, till State after State now catches the chorus and to the tenor call for freedom is joined

the clear full bass of man's justice. If from the events of the past we can draw conclusion, so from the excitement of the present there will be a result worthy our eepest consideration. It is for us to make the present tend towards equality, justice, goodness and religion for the whole human race. That is a grand and boundless duty, to prepare mankind for eternity. It is not exlusively to enfranchise and elevate white women, but it is through that to elevate and enlighten the enslaved and benighted of

The sphere and destiny of woman. The most succinct way to appreciate this subject

is to answer the objections usually raised. 1st. "Woman's constitutional delicacy has formed her sphere." The taste of man and the restrictions of the law have formed her sphere, and that sphere has formed her constitutional delicacy. It has been proved by emigration that in all the hardships of the wilderness, in all the dangers of the border warfare, and all the trials common to both sexes in domestic life, woman's "constitutional delicacy" endured as much as man's bravery, generated by his freedom to act in any and every direction. Fact has written with a pen of iron upon the face of Time woman's energy against man's energy, with her constitutional delicacy operating to the

contrary. 2d. "It is improper for her to legislate, speak and vote." Why? Because she is a woman. Ask man what it is that legislates, ped of her crown and dignity. A most and he will answer justice, knowledge, comnameful violation of a constitutional guaran- mon sense; what it is that speaks, and he y, that no person shall be deprived of liber- will answer, intellect, moral power; what is without due process of law. And were it it that votes, and he will reply, understandnot for legal enactments, who would ever ing. To sustain his objections and his anthink of pouncing on the poor widow's pro- swers, woman is an idiot, or less than a chatperty, wresting it from her, dealing out her tel. His position in reality upon this point

3d. "As a citizen she would lose her presthe residue as they see proper? No, the ent maternal duties and her many charming common sense of an enlighted community graces." That position man nor woman cannot sustain from experience, for, wherperson, after the husband's exit, to have the ever woman has acted she has thrown all the ole control and management of that proper- dignity of a mother and all the refinement of ty, and that she is the God-ordained guardian her sex around the cause and circumstance. her children, the same as the husband, In fashionable life she has lost her maternal after the wife's death. Are not the moral duties, and the charming grace of simplicity and intellectual training of the children un- and truth. Her better nature must be calder their mother's control, and why cannot led from this desecrating contact and apshe manage their pecuniary interests? This plied where the refinement and purity of interference of the law is professedly for the woman is needed. It is not necessary for purpose of securing to children their inheri- her to go to the same ballot-box, before the tance. This is only a mere pretext. When there are no children to provide for, the hus-band's relations come in so level being some Judges and Jury, before the same The Negro—crushed and degraded as if band's relations come in as legal heirs to two-thirds of all real estate, the same as when there are children. In many instances when there are children. In many instances, world.

4th. "Woman's duty is her sphere, and cally plunged in a degradation lower than her duty is to stay at home, mind her house, his lowest deep. despendant on the cold charmes of an display and keep quiet." There we agree, as well and keep quiet." There we agree, as well and keep quiet." There we agree, as well as join issue. Woman's duty is to mind her those who profess to believe that taxation husband should stand next to God as a directold, that "Woman should not talk politics." be made for man, nor for woman, but for kind, as a daughter considerate and obedimankind. A right to acquire and own pro- ent, as a sister loving and watchful. Still perty is most emphatically a natural right God gve woman charity, and she must exerand inalienable; and a right which distin- cise it; he gave her judgment, it must come guishes man from the brute. If life itself is into action; he gave her grace and energy, a natural right, the means to support it are harmony of action and purpose; he endow-

man shall be restricted." Woman's destiny is a blank as she now is time that woman should arise from her raised to liberty, will rest in 'masterly inacti- in its inequality, and injustice to woman. whelming wave. So it will be with Woman's Pass it not idly by, you who have been lapterference. Interference is now our duty.-If God ever planted equality of thought and

The right cannot be denied to any person of legislating, if legislated upon, of taxing appreciating RIGHT. It is not that woman has been forgotten that I speak so strongly It is because revolution is surging, and if effort is not greater and continually greater, ertion, combine and push on, and the New

It is not necessary for me to admonish you to be moderate and prudent, or urge you to firmness and resolution. BE STRONG IN THE Yours, for equal laws,

R. M. M. SANFORD. MISS A. E. LEE.

From Lucretia Mott.

To the " Woman's Convention," to be held in Salem, Ohio, on the 19th inst.

The call for this Convention, so numerously signed, is indeed gratifying, and gives hope of a large attendance. The letter of invitation was duly received, and I need scarcely say, how gladly I would be present if in my power. Engagements in another direction, as well as the difficulty of travel, at this season of the year, will prevent my availing myself of so great a privilege.

You will not, however, be at a speakers in your midst; for among the signers to the Call are the names of many whose hearts "believe unto righteousness out of their abundance, therefore, the mouth will make " confession unto salvation.'

The wrongs of Woman have too long slumbered. They now begin to cry for redress. Let them be clearly pointed out in your Convention; and then, not ask as favor, but demand as right, that every civil and ecclesiastical obstacle be removed out of the

Rights are not dependent upon equality of mind: nor do we admit inferiority; leaving that question to be settled by future developments, when a fair opportunity shall be given, for the equal cultivation of the intelect, and the stronger powers of the mind shall be called into action.

If in accordance with your call, you ascertain "the bearing which the circumscrib ed sphere of woman has on the great political and social evils that curse and desolate the land," you will not have come together in vain.

May you indeed, "gain strength" by your 'contest with difficulty"! May the whole armor of "Right, Truth, and Reason" be yours! Then will the influence of the Convention be felt in the assembled wisdom of men, which is to follow; and the good re sults, as well as your example, will ultimately rouse other States to action in this most important cause.

I herewith forward to you 'a Discourse on Woman,' which, though brought out by local circumstances, may yet contain princi-

ples of universal application. Wishing you every success in your noble effort, I am yours for woman's redemption

and consequent elevation,

LUCRETIA MOTT. Philadelphia, 4th, mo. 13th, '50.

From Lucy Stone.

For the Women's Rights Convention : DEAR RIENDS: The friends of human freedom in Massachusetts rejoice that a Woman's Rights Convention is to be held in Ohio. We hail ly fitting, that such a Convention should be held now when a new State Constitution is to be formed. It is easier, when the Old is destroyed, to build the New right, than to right it after it is built.

The statute books of every State in the Union are disgraced by an article, which limits the right to the elective franchise to "male citizens, of twenty-one years of age and upwards," thus excluding one half the population of the Country from all political nfluence-subjecting Woman to laws, in schools will no doubt speedily adopt the same the making of which she has neither vote, nor voice. The lowest drunkard may come up from his wallowing in the gutter, and, covered with filth, red up to the ballot-box, and deposit his vote, and his right to do so is not questioned. The meanest foreigner who comes to our shores-who cannot speak

domestic concerns, and it is to make her bet- and representation are inseparable, while in ter in that, that we wish to elevate her. It the use and imposition of the taxes, as in being denied the right of suffrage. How is her duty as a wife to obey and seek to be gallant our republicans are to the "fair sex." taught in all things pertaining to her moral, fluence. Should she hint that the profession social, and spiritual welfare. A judicious and practice do not agree, she is gravely lave no class legislation. The laws will not tor. As a mother she should teach and be In most of the States, the married Woman loses, by her marriage, the control of her person and the right of property, and if she is a mother the right to her children also; while she secures what the town paupers have, the right to be maintained. The legal disabilities under which women labor have also natural rights. And God gave woman ed her with refinement, intellect and moral no end, I will not attempt to enumerate them. strength, and it is not for man to say, "wo- Let the earnest women, who speak in your Convention, enter into the detail of this question, nor stop to "patch fig-leaves for the stands in relation to civil privilege. She sees | naked truth," but "before all Israel and the immorality degrading the human race, and sun," expose the atrocity of the laws relative gave me meat," &c. &c., Math. 25; 35, 45. with all perception and energy to check it, to women, until the ears of those who hear cannot effectually lift a finger; she sees in- shall tingle, and so that the men, who meet judgment, who would acquiesce in such ex- temperance pushing her kindred and neigh- in Convention to form the new Constitution bors into the grave, and with all desire and for Ohio, shall, for very shame's sake, make she does not know how to appreciate it, nor will to controvert it cannot, for the law-axe, haste to put away the last remnant of the both. Arbitrary power has always been a the exalted position she occupies as a human is beyond her reach. Slavery, that might be barbarism which your statute-book, (in combeing, and the consequent responsibility. It hurled from the American pedestal once mon with those of the other States) retains, legal tomb and let men know that woman vity,' for there is a power lying powerless in We know too well the stern reform spircannot, more than man, be divested of any woman's hands. But take courage. Calhoun it of those who have called this Women's of her rights by the marriage contract. once remarked, that he had watched the Rights Convention, to doubt for a moment Marriage is intended to extend her influence abolition cause from its first agitation, a rip- that what can be done by you, to secure

Massachusetts ought to have taken the political duties assigned her by her Creator; Rights—a tiny bubble now, but it may, yes lead in the work you are now doing, but if she chooses to linger, let her young sister of the West set her a worthy example; and if "the Pilgrim spirit is not dead," we'll pledge Massachusetts to follow her.

Yours for Justice and Equal Rights. LUCY STONE. At Southampton, April 10th, 1850.

Letters of SARAH PUGH and HARRIET N. Torrer omitted because the paper would not contain them.

For the Letters of LYDIA JANE PIER. SON, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, RUTH Dugdale, and Frances D. Gage, see Fourth

Equality of Woman --- A Voice from Men.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Ohio Woman's Convention, at Salem, April 20th, the men who had attended as spectators organized a meeting by appointing WILLIAM STEADMAN, of Randolph, Chairman, and Lewis T. PARK, of Salem, Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered by OLIVER JOHNSON, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Convention of the Women of Ohio, whose sessions have now been brought to a close, by its exalted aims, its brave enuncia tion of long suppressed truths, its noble devo-tion to Duty, and by the talent, courtesy and dignity of its debates, and the practical wisdom of its measures has, awakened in our minds, as MEN, emotions of profound satisfac-tion and joy, and kindled new hopes of the speedy political enfranchisement and moral and intellectual elevation of the Human Race.

Resolved, That we hereby record over sofemn conviction, that Women are entitled by the laws of Nature and of God to the same rights, civil, social, political and religious, which belong to men; and that as husbands, fathers; sons and brothers, we rejoice at the cheering evidence afforded by the Convention just closed, that they are at length awaking to a sense of their dignity as immortal and responsible beings, and manifesting a calm determination to throw off the trammels of a false education and assume the high position for which they were

created. Resolved, That we hereby avow the firm and unalterable purpose to co-operate with Women in attaining an acknowledgement of their rights in Church and State, to cheer them in the conflict with Oppression and Wrong, and to share with them alike the perils of the struggle and the joys of the victory which must ultimately

crown their labors. Resolved, That as friends of Universal Liberty, we proclaim our detestation of that spurious Democracy which denies to human beings the Right of Suffrage on account of sex or color; and that we will never relax our exertions. until a perfect Equality of Rights shall be ac-knowledged as the foundation of all our social, political and religious institutions WM. STEADMAN, Chairman.

LEWIS T. PARK, Secretary.

MARRIED-On Thursday, the 18th inst., JOHN C. ARMSTRONG to ELIZABETH H. ALEXAN-DER, both of Columbiana, Col. Co., Ohio.

## Notices.

Columbiana and Mahoning A. S. Society.

The First Quarterly Meeting of the Columbiana and Mahoning Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the GROVE meeting-house, near New Garden, on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, May 4th and 5th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the day first named. A general and punctual attendance is desired.

RACHEL TRESCOTT, Sec. FEMALE STUDENTS.

Having long entertained the opinion, that fo-

males should have all the privileges of which the opposite sex are possessed, and especially that they should have every facility for acquiring useful knowledge, and making it availables and knowing something of the wants of the community as now constituted, in regard to the treatment of disease, I have frequently expressit as a sign of progress, and deem it especialed a desire to bave them educated as Physicians, and as a consequence have, during the past few years, had numerous applicants to study, but owing to a want of facilities for rendering instruction as thorough as I could desire, I have refused. Now, however, many of the difficulties are removed, and I have determined to prepared by the first of April to give such dvantages as are possessed by few physicians. am the more encouraged to do this from the information just received, that the Medical School at Cleveland is hereafter to be open to women on the same terms as to men. course.

Those desirous to enter upon a course of studies of this kind under my guidance will please communicate, by letter or otherwise, and all inquiries shall receive prompt attention. K. G. THOMAS.

Marlboro', Feb., 1850,

C. DONALDSON & Co. Wholesale and Retail Hardware Mer

KEEP constantly on hand a general stort ent of HARDWARE and CUTLERY. No 18, Main Street, Cincinnati.

January, 1849,

holds nothing, owns nothing, can bring no

action in her own name; and the principle on

which she and the slave is educated is the

same. The slave is taught what is consider-

ed best for him to know-which is nothing;

the woman is taught what is best for her to

know-which is little more than nothing;

weman cannot follow out the impulses of

her own immortal mind in her sphere, any

-and such is the slave. It is impossible

unjust, cruel, and aggressive. Having de-

selves; for who else can understand what

own welfare or the good of our country.-

Had the women of this country had a voice

in the government, think you our national

escutcheon would have been stained with

the guilt of aggressive warfare upon such

weak defenceless nations as the Seminoles

and Mexicans? Think you we should cher-

ish and defend, in the heart of our nation,

such a wholesale system of piracy, cruelty,

ry? Think you that relic of barbarism, the

gallows, by which the wretched murderer is

into the presence of his God, would be sus-

tained by law? Verily no, or I mistake wo-

man's heart, her instinctive love of justice

Who questions woman's right to vote?-

self-government; we get ours just where

man got his; they are all Heaven-descended,

God-given. It is our duty to assert and re-

assert this right, to agitate, discuss and peti-

tion, until our political equality be fully re-

cognized. Depend upon it, this is the point

to attack, the stronghold of the fortress-the

one woman will find most difficult to take-

sallies of wit or ridicule at our expense, no

soft nonsense of woman's beauty, delicacy

and refinement, no promise of gold and sil-

ver, bank stock, road stock, or landed estate,

seduce us from our position, until that one

stronghold totters to the ground. This done,

the rest will they surrender at discretion .-

Then comes equality in Church and State,

in the family circle, and in all our social re-

The cause of woman is onward. For our

encouragement, let us take a review of what

has occurred during the last few years. Not

two years since, the women of New York

were well attended by both men and women,

and the question of woman's true position

was fully and freely discussed. The pro-

ceedings of those meetings and their Declara-

tion of Sentiments were all published and

scattered far and near. Before that time, the

Immediately after, there was scarcely a news-

newspapers said but little on that subject .-

paper in the Union that did not notice these

Conventions, and generally in a tone of ridi-

sideration. Our literature also is assuming

wer's, Scott's or Shakespeare's heroines, and

nius! The January No. of the Westminster

liberal and radical, that I sometimes think it

must have crept in there by some mistake .-

Our fashionable lecturers, too, are now, in-

cism,' 'The Crusades,' 'St. Bernard' and

Thomas a Becket,' choosing Woman for their

theme. True, they do not treat this new

subject with much skill or philosophy; but

enough for us that the great minds of our

day are taking this direction. Mr. Dana, of

Boston, lectured on this subject in Philadel-

phia. Lucretia Mott followed him, and ably

pointed out his sophistry and errors. She

spoke to a large and fashionable audience,

and gave general satisfaction. Dana was too

sickly and sentimental for that meridian .-

The women of Massachusetts, ever the first

in all moral movements, have sent, but a few

weeks since, to their Legislature, a petition

demanding their right to vote and hold office

in that State. Woman seems to be prepa-

ring herself for a higher and holier destiny.

That same love of liberty which burned in

the hearts of our sires is now being kindled

anew in the daughters of this proud Repub-

lic. From the present state of public senti-

ment we have every reason to look hopefully

into the future. I see a brighter, happier day

several Conventions. Their meetings

and mercy, and truth.

lations.

held

licentiousness and ignorance as is our slave-

we are and what we shall be.

further than the slave can in his sphere,-

## THE BUGLE.

Ohio Woman's Convention.

LETTERS.

From Lydia Jane Pierson. LANCASTER, Pa., April 12, 1850.

To the members of the Convention : LADIES : Most earnestly do I thank you for the kind vention, to be held at Salem, Ohio, on the 19th and 20th of the current month. Joyfully would I hasten to be present with you, but am prevented by insurmountable obstacles from profiting by your wisdom, or lending my insignificant aid in the good cause

you have in hand. No person can be more deeply impressed than I am with the utterly wrong basis on words of Scripture, 'The foundations of the earth are out of course.' You express a fear she shall devote to study the same season of the shall devote to study the same season of the shall devote to study the same season of the shall devote to study the same season of the shall devote to study the same season of the same season of the shall devote to study the same season of the same season that I am not as radical as you could wish. her life that is appropriated to the same end and the other for fear of the evil that might I fancy that no person sees more plainly, or feels more deeply, the wrongs which the strong inflict upon the weak, than my humble self. I have in my own person suffered almost every wrong and sorrow. I am sometimes accused of speaking with bitterness; but I have been fed on bitter bread, and waters of Marah. How should I speak

honied words?

Yet, as a reformer, my views differ from those of some, being, as I fancy, more radical, as I would strike at the root of the evil. to a society, yet in my view knowledge is Ignorance is not fit to be entrusted with freedom. If the Slave States would educate their young blacks, give them trades, and suffer them, at a certain age, to go out free, in their present ignorance and degradation, wants, were to day set at liberty, it would, in few of them would make a living, but the jails would be full of them, from one end of other parent can be. the land to the other. Yet we do not understand why a black skin should prevent a man from being a man, any more than a black eye. We are sure that education is able to his white brother, and we believe that the from his master. But we are constitutionalbring about good ends. We would qualify men for freedom, and then it will not be possible to retain them in bondage. Slavethis conviction; and for the same reason man has opposed the intellectual progress of woman. But look at the results. The slaveholder's children are debased by domestic intercourse with his 'cattle;' and the whole race of man is inferior in consequence of the incompetence of mothers, who form the young mind and effect the only indelible impressions upon the intellect and heart. Thus man's idiotic pride, and injustice to woman, reacts upon himself; and the degradation of a part of the population debases a whole

my own sex are at present incapable of doing service to their country or honor to themselves in public stations. When we consider the deplorable ignorance of every thing but household drudgery of the great mass, and the miserable tinsel that is palmed off as education in the most favored, we see only here and there one, whose God-given intellect, with a supernatural power has overleaped all obstacles, and caught a living coal from the altar of science. These would honry one such, there are thousands of poor, to touch the chariot of Liberty than a leper

was to carry the Ark of God's covenant.

But I insist that woman possesses naturally mental capacities every way equal to those of man. And I will never relinquish this belief, until, having enjoyed all advantages in common with him, she shall fail to cation, stand upright, and with dignity and equal him in attainment. The gates of sci- earnestness manifest a deep and serious inence have always been kept shut against her terest in the laws which are to govern her eacy, the little common sense that survived now that a change is proposed, that she the restraints of the nursery. After being speak, and loudly too. Having decided to has not something about woman; but the taught etiquette, the hypocritical convention- petition for a redress of grievances, the tone is changing-ridicule is giving way to alities of fashion, a little music, and a few French phrases-all by rote-they are turnpurpose for which they have been taught to to die, as they have lived.

We sometimes hear men, advocating the cause of woman, talk of elevating and edu- own representatives in our national councating her, as if she must receive all things at his hand. We only ask to be allowed to enjoy the common gifts of Heaven. We have no patience with the phrenologist, who woman's nature is altogether different from attempts to establish woman's inferiority by their own, that they have no idea that she pretending a difference of formation in the can be governed by the same laws of mind heads of males and females. That such as themselves. So far from viewing us like teaching is libelous, any person can convince themselves, they seem from their legislaton himself by noticing the heads of those around to consider us their moral and intellectual him; especially let him go into a school of antipodes; for whatever law they find good young children. We know that he will find for themselves, they forthwith pass its oppono one distinguishing, general characteristic. site for us, and express the most profound This assumption of phrenology has made the astonishment if we manifest the least dissatwhole science false and contemptible in my isfaction. For example: our fore-fathers, estimation. Women have heads as large, in full of righteous indignation, pitched King proportion to the size of their persons, as men George, his authority and his tea chests, all ox is more intelligent than the dog, because is wiser than woman because he has more bulk of flesh, blood, and bones.

erably neglected in the domestic training, and girls in the scholastic. If the boys received the same lessons of gentleness, sub-Schools and Colleges, as boys do, until they and for such grievances we have no redress shall first shine in the East or the West. By are twenty-four or five, we should need no in any court of justice this side of Heaven. her own efforts the change must come. She

bane of woman, and the strongest obstacle lute rights than a slave on a Southern planto her elevation, is the deplorable manner of early marriages. Very few girls attain their growth, fewer still maturity of constitution and intellect, before they are made wives and mothers. Every man knows that such a course must of necessity deteriorate any breed of domestic animals; and does he confidence and good will with which you suppose himself an exception to the immuhave invited me to be present and take part table laws of nature? Woman, however man being the umpire in both cases. A in the proceedings of an Equal Rights Con- she may appear so, is not mature earlier than man; and in all marriages the nearer of an age the parties are, the greater is their chance of happiness, prosperity, long life, and healthy, good-tempered children.

Early marriage, more than any other cause, prevents the development of the female intelect. The reasons that support this truth are feel exactly as he does, that we have the

Woman will never be qualified to fill the love of freedom and independence. Some positions for which her Creator endowed and men regard us as devils, and some as angels; by man. Suppose that boys uniformly left be done to us; thus, except for the sentiment school at the age of seventeen, or eighteen of the thing, for all the good it does us, we at farthest, just as the intellect becomes ca- might as well be thought the one as the othpable of understanding and grasping learn- er. But we ourselves have to do with what ing, and were then immediately devoted to some all-engrossing business; how many learned men would the world have to boast? We are bold to say, not one more than it now has of women.

I would not, like revolutionary France, depose a tyrant, educated to the throne, and substitute ignorance, drunk with a newly ac-I would not dictate to any person, much less | quired power, and the emancipated slave, in whose hand freedom is like a sword in the power. Education of itself will make us free; grasp of a madman. I would not revolutionize, but reform.

As regards the Right of Suffrage, and all government rights, I do not understand by what rule woman can be excluded. She is they would do their duty, but is these slaves, amenable to the laws in her own person; this government that all men and women emerge from our debasing and false position, she is in common with her family subject to unused as they are to provide for their own all the ills consequent upon a wrong administration of public affairs; if she has propermy opinion, be a deed to be deplored. A ty, she is subject to all taxes, whether levied found that even here we have classes, and While a May, a Johnson, a Garrison and a for purposes of peace or war; and she is cergreat mass would prove incapable of provid- tainly as much interested in the future weling for themselves, and the poor-houses and fare of her children and of posterity as their

As to qualifications, even now, the great mass of women are as capable of forming a right judgment as the great mass of men.-We know that all elections are carried by the raise the black to an intellectual level with rabble, who, without knowledge or principle, follow such leaders as are able to secure time is near, when the slave will be free their confidence, and the vote of a drunken fool counts against that of the most able ly averse to all violent measures, even to statesman. It is hardly worth while then to plead imcompetent understanding. At all events, woman could not be led by

the potent bridle of demagogueism, which is holders have opposed the education of their a free dispensing of intoxicating drink, human 'cattle,' (impious assumption,) from which drowns the consciousness of right in the muddy heads of half our sovereign people, who, because they are allowed to say aye to the scheme of some plotting villain, imagine they exercise a voice in the govern-

We see no power able to reform all abuses, and place all mankind on a level, but the great expositor of God's truth, Education.

Thus, my dear friends, I have given you a hasty sketch of my opinions upon these vital subjects; and I earnestly pray that your Convention may be guided in its action by the country. Right education will eradicate Spirit of Divine Wisdom; and be made instrumental in opening the way to Universal the one man will most reluctantly give up; Do not be offended, but 1 am constrained Emancipation, and thus hastening the Mil- therefore let us encamp right under its shadto utter my belief, that the great majority of lennium of Virtue, Brotherhood and Peace. ow-there spend all our time, strength and

Once more, tendering my thanks for your moral ammunition, year after year, with perinvitation and expressions of kindness and severance, courage and decision. Let no confidence, I write myself

LYDIA JANE PIERSON.

From Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y. April, 7th.

DEAR MARY ANNE:-How rejoiced I am to hear that the women of Ohio have called or their country in any station; but for eve- a Convention preparatory to the remodeling of their State Constitution. The remodelweek imbecile, helpless things, no more fit ing of a Constitution, in the nineteenth century, speaks of progress, of greater freedom of more enlarged views of human rights and duties. It is fitting that, at such a time, woman, who has so long been the victim of ignorance and injustice, should at length throw off the trammels of a false eduby popular prejudice, and the fashionable and her country. It needs no argument to schools for girls have been infinitely worse teach woman that she is interested in the than none, for it has been their effort to laws which govern her. Suffering has smother, under affectation and morbid deli- taught her this already. It is important, question is for what shall you first petition? reason. Our papers begin to see that this is For the exercise of your right to the elec- no subject for mirth, but one for serious coned out to use their accomplishments for the tive franchise-nothing short of this. The grant to you of this right will secure all oth- a different tone. The heroine of our fashionvalue them, namely, to win a husband and ers, and the granting of every other right, able novel is now a being of spirit, of enersecure a settlement. They are married at whilst this is denied, is a mockery. For in- gy, of will, with a conscience, with high seventeen, soon become mothers, are con- stance: What is the right to property, with- moral principle, great decision and self-relisigned to oblivion, or kept alive by a round out the right to protect it? The enjoyment ance. Contrast Jane Eyre with any of Bulof vanity and dissipation. This picture, of that right to-day is no security that it will however humiliating, is a true representa- be continued to-morrow, so long as it is how they all sink into the shade compared tion. Such women are fit for nothing but granted to us as a favor and not claimed with that noble creation of a woman's geby us as a right. Woman must exercise her right to the elective franchise and have her Review contains an article on Woman, so

cils, for two good reasons: 1st. Mea cannot represent us. They are so thoroughly educated into the belief that stead of the time-worn subjects of 'Catholihave; and until it shall be proved that the into the sea, and because for sooth they were forced to pay taxes without being representhe is larger, we will never believe that man ed in the British government. "Taxation without representation" was the text for many a hot debate in the forests of the The evils of society are attributable to new world, and for many an eloquent orafalse systems of education. Boys are mistion in the parliament of the old. Yet in forming our new government they have taken from us the very rights which they fought, and bled, and died, to secure to themmission, self-denial, endurance, truth, and selves. They have not only taxed us, but in purity, which are deemed indispensable to many cases they strip us of all we inherit, yet to come; but Woman must say how soon girls, and girls were permitted to attend the wages we carn, the children of our love; the dawn shall be, and whether the light

conventions for revolution or reform; and I They tax our property to build Colleges, must carve out her future destiny with her very much fear, that until education shall then pass a special law prohibiting any wohave done her work, no reformatory efforts man to enter there. A married woman has to secure for herself her true position, neither will greatly benefit society. The greatest no legal oxistence; she has no more abso- would she have the force or stability to maintation. She takes the name of her master.

Farewell! yours, sincerely E. C. STANTON.

From Ruth Dugdale.

Dear Friend, CYNTHIA M. PRICE :- Thy interesting favor, received the evening previous to our setting out on a journey to Pennsylvania, caused a thrill of joy truly inexpressible, that the subject of Woman's Position was claiming the attention of gifted minds-minds alive alike to the deep responsibilities of our common nature, and the injustice, the deba-Civilly, socially, and religiously, she is what sing influence existing legal enactments exman chooses her to be-nothing more or less ert on us. Good will result from agitating the subject; seeds of truth (even though they for us to convince man that we think and may be long germinating,) will not be scattered in vain, but will finally yield fruit. Long same sense of right and justice, the same and patiently has woman submitted to flagrant injustice, and the cruelly debasing male-created laws" that govern her, without raising her voice in remonstrance; laws that tax her property, jeopard her liberty, and even destroy life itself, without having had the slightest share in their enactment. Is this just?-is it generous? Was it not taxation without representation that caused our revolutionary sires to denounce as tyrannous the British government, and finally severed the 2nd. Man cannot legislate for us. Our ties that bound them to the mother country? statute books and all past experience teach What show of justice is there in rational inus this fact. His laws, where we are contelligences being held amenable to laws to cerned, have been, without one exception, which their consent was never asked or given? I was delighted with a remark of our nied our identity with himself, he has no talented sister, Jane G. Swisshelm, touching data to go upon in judging of our wants and this subject: "If we are too angelic to be polinterests. If we are alike in our mental iticians, we are too sublime to be subject to structure, then there is no reason why we taxation; if we are too silly to see thro' State should not have a voice in making the laws affairs, we are too simple to count per centwhich govern us; but if we are not alike, age with the tax-gatherer.' most certainly we must make laws for our-

The witling will sneer, the politician smile we need and desire? If it be admitted in with supreme contempt at our efforts to are free and equal, then must we claim a (which has its influence on themselves, tho place in our Senate chambers and Houses they see it not,) yet let us not falter, tho' we of Representatives. But if after all, it be may not speedily attain a redress of wrongs. caste-not "Lords and commons," but Wright, with the true spirit of Christian feel-Lords and women—then must we claim a ing, advocate Woman's claims to equality of lower House, where our Representatives can | rights, and claim for her the same privileges watch the passage of all bills affecting our they so highly prize themselves, may we not be cheered with the hope that a brighter day is dawning, when her petition for redress of time-honored grievances will be met with manly argument instead of ridicule, (so oft wielded against her,) and instead of fulsome flattery, the simple justice we claim will be conceded her by a more enlightened public opinion ?

I should have esteemed it a high privilege to have assembled with my sisters on this highly interesting occasion, had circumstances admitted, and will be pleased to learn the sent with blood upon his soul, uncalled for, result of your deliberations, which, from the talent I hope will be enlisted, will be beneficial to the cause in which we are so deeply interested

May the spirit and temper that was in Jesus so clothe yours with meekness and wis-We can show our credentials to the right of dom, that your efforts for the oppressed may not be in vain, but may be instrumental in "opening the blind eyes and unstopping the deaf ears" of our self-assumed law-makers and judges.

Ye have my prayers and hearty God-speed in your work. Farewell.

Thine, in the bonds of womanhood, RUTH DUGDALE. Lloydsville, Belmont Co., O., ? 4th mo, 6th, 1850,

> From Frances D. Gage. MOUNT AIRY, April 8th, 1850.

CYNTHIA M. PRICE: Your favor, bearing date March 25th, came to hand yesterday. naving been a long time loitering by the way. In reply to your kind invitation to attend The Women's Rights Convention,' to be held at Salem, I must say, that it will not be possible for me to do so, though I do most earnestly desire it, having never at any time in my life had the privilege or opportunity of attending any thing of the kind, and but seldom of meeting with one whose thoughts and feelings answered to my own upon that subject. Women need elevating, both socially and politically, and yet I do not hope nuch from any thing but a remodeling of public opinion. The laws of public opinion are now more oppressive, if possible, than the written law of the land; and I find more men ready and willing to lend the helping hand than of my own sex. If women could be thrown more upon their own responsibility, made to realize their own strength and inherent power, the rest, it seems to me, would be of easy accomplishment. But that she can scarcely be expected to do while the laws of our State barely make her an accountable being. If she is married, she can hardly be said to have a legal existence.-All this, in my view, tends to paralize the en ergies and weaken the understanding; for ew persons, either men or women, make any great effort without an ultimate object. and woman's highest object now is to fill a subordinate place in the household though she should possess energy and talent to soar to the sun. The highest and holiest duty of life to woman is her duty as a wife and mother-the highest and holiest duty of man that of husband and father. If his capacity fits him for other duties, let him perform them -never neglecting these first named. And the same with woman. If she has been blessed with domestic cares sufficient to fill up the whole measure of her time and capacity let her stand at her post. If not, let common law and public opinion give to her, as to man, the privilege of following out her own desire according to her own sense of duty and her own judgment of right and wrong and abide the consequences even as man, without being compelled to waste threefourths of all her mind, talent and strength in combatting public opinion, as she is now forced to do. Give to woman equal rights with man; if she is superior, let her stand as such; if inferior, she will find it out, and take her place accordingly. Thanks for your confidence in asking of

ne an address. But, unaccustomed to writing or speaking upon this subject, I feel that the fourth copy being gratis. I am not equal to the task. But most earnestly do I wish you success in your efforts. Let them be guided by wisdom, gentleness, moderation, and the true dignity and purity of Woman; for, whatever position we may be doomed to hold, let us not resign the high elevation we have already attained for morality and humanity.

FRANCES D. GAGE.

Agents for the Bugle.

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